For Sale.

FOR SALE—100 barrels ... York Apples ...

FOR SALE—Office Furniture ...

FOR SALE—A First Class ... story and basement Brick House ...

A Good Bargain.

FOR SALE.—A variety of ... Pianos; one second hand ...

FOR SALE—Second-hand ...

FOR SALE—The fixtures ...

FOR SALE—A Light Top Buggy ...

FOR SALE—Two desirable ...

FOR SALE.—Well improved farm ...

FOR SALE—Two three-story ... Brick Houses and Lots ...

FOR SALE—Water Power ...

FOR SALE—A Steam Boiler ...

FOR SALE OR RENT— ...

FOR SALE—House and Furniture ...

FOR SALE—One "Norris" Locomotive ...

FOR SALE—A first class ...

FOR SALE—Farm for sale in ...

FOR SALE.—To Capitalists ...

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence ...

FOR SALE—Dock Property ...

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands ...

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—On West Washington ...

TO RENT—A very eligible ...

TO RENT—The Brick Store ...

TO RENT—Two large Brick ...

TO RENT—Office and four Lofts ...

TO RENT—Store No. 20 ...

TO RENT—A House, 103 ...

FOR RENT—150 feet of Dock ...

TO RENT—The Wharfing ...

TO RENT—A Large, Fine Hall ...

TO RENT—The fine office ...

TO RENT—The elegant ...

TO RENT—The three-story ...

TO RENT—Steam Power ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—A single gentleman ...

BOARDING—One large ...

BOARDING—An Elegant suite ...

BOARDING—For rent ...

Lost.

LOST.—$5.00 Reward.—A ...

STRAYED—On Saturday, the ...

SECOND-HAND SAFES. ...

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY ...

SHINGLE AND LUMBER ...

READY—(Official.) The ...

HULLED CORN.— ...

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863. | NUMBER 267.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible] ...$10.00

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our success at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was complete. The rebels are in full flight, with our forces in close pursuit. Our dispatches elsewhere, give the details of the attack and repulse, which was disastrous to the rebels.

Gen. Curtis in his department of Missouri has reproduced Gen. Burnside's order with variations, which enhance its stringency. If carried out, it will work needed reform in St. Louis, and Missouri.

Gen. Hascall, in command at Indianapolis, issues an order in yesterday morning's papers in that city, which is a sweeping and deadly blow at the butternut fraternity.

Our news from Murfreesboro shows that they are beginning to play the rebel game, and gobble up small exposed posts. The affair in Gen. Granger's command is an offset to some of our reverses of that nature.

From Vicksburg we have the details of the running of the blockade by the last installment of transports and coal barges.

Admiral Porter telegraphed to Washington on the 16th, that the river campaign in Arkansas was promising, and the whole aspect of affairs in that State encouraging to our cause.

BRAGG AND BRECKINRIDGE.

A report comes of doubtful reliability that Breckinridge has shot Bragg at Tullahoma. It may be true, but will require some further confirmation. The story has, however, this foundation: that a bitter feud has for months past prevailed among these rebel chiefs.

The visit of Jeff. Davis to Murfreesboro in December, 1862, was solely for the purpose of reconciling Bragg and Breckinridge and restoring order among the mutinous Kentucky troops. The cause of this mutiny and quarrel was the enforcement of the death penalty in the case of a Kentucky deserter. The law had not been enforced rigidly by Bragg, and on getting a court martial to condemn a Kentucky soldier named Asa Lewis, of Capt. Page's company, 6th Kentucky, he approved the sentence of death, coupled with a verbal remark, that "he'd be damned if he didn't make an example of the accursed Kentuckians." Lewis had distinguished himself at Shiloh, and was highly popular with his comrades, who refused to allow him to be executed. Breckinridge also swore that the man should not be executed, and the whole army was soon in a mutinous state, the Tennesseeans swearing vengeance if a deserter from the 24th Tennessee was executed, and the Alabama troops claiming exemption for one of their number. Bragg in despair, unable to quell the storm he had raised, called on President Davis, who visited the scene, and quelled the storm, by what means is not known. Lewis and the Alabamian were executed on the day after Christmas, Breckinridge and Hanson being present, and both exhibiting great feeling over the matter. The [illegible] was parallel.

THE LATE ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

Steps have been taken to contest the recent election in this city, on the grounds of illegal voting, and already there is a fluttering among the guilty Copperheads, least their stolen booty may be plucked from their hands. Enough is already known to warrant the assertion that the spurious ballots exceeded fifteen hundred! The men who have taken hold of this matter are determined to sift the matter to the bottom. No pains, no expense, will be spared. The lawfully expressed will of the majority must be allowed to prevail, else our elections degenerate into a farce, and the freeman's franchise becomes a mockery. There is more at stake than the election of the candidates on the respective tickets. If fraudulent votes be allowed to elect the copperhead ticket this spring, the same game will be resorted to next next fall, next spring, and at every subsequent election. The villany must be nipped in the bud, now, and the perpetrators exposed and punished. The municipal privileges of the citizens are at stake. The right of self-government is involved. Shall the majority of the legal voters of Chicago be permitted to elect their municipal officers, or shall the rabble of the surrounding towns come here on election day, and overlaugh the loyal citizens—that is the question to be determined.

One ward, we are informed, has been carefully canvassed, the names and residences of every adult male residing therein obtained, and the result shows that the ballots cast in that ward *exceed, by four hundred and upwards, the whole number of men, native, naturalized and unnaturalized, living in the ward!* The spurious votes there are almost as numerous as the legal votes put into the box. If the fraudulent ballots of that single ward be purged from the returns, the entire Copperhead ticket is defeated, by majorities as large as those by which it is proclaimed elected.

In this connection we wish to say, that the Copperheads are invited to institute a searching scrutiny for illegal votes cast for the Union ticket. Their organ has charged the "Union Leagues" with importing votes. If they have any faith in the truth of this malicious falsehood, let them proceed to investigate it. Not a straw of opposition will be placed in their path. We don't believe that of the 10,086 votes cast for the Union ticket, ten or even five will be found illegal, while on the other hand, we are quite certain that 1,500 to 2,000 unlawful votes were counted in the returns for the Copperhead ticket.

THE CHICAGO VOTERS IN THE ARMY.

There are yet living enough Chicago Republican voters in Gen. Turchin's old 19th regiment to have defeated Sherman and the whole Copperhead ticket, which was elected by imported Irish who volunteer to vote fraudulently for the anti-Union ticket, but refuse to volunteer to fight for the country that protects and supports them.

There are enough Chicago Republican voters in the Board of Trade battery, if they had been allowed to vote, to have elected Bryan and defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Republican voters in the Board of Trade Regiment, under Col. Frank Sherman, to have defeated the entire Copperhead ticket, and left a hundred to spare, if they had been permitted to vote. Col. Sherman—Old Hove-in's [illegible] have headed the poll for Bryan and the Union ticket.

There are enough Chicago Republican voters in Bolton's and Taylor's Batteries to have defeated Sherman and the Copperhead ticket.

There are enough Chicago Republican voters in Hecker's German regiment, now in Hooker's army, to have defeated Sherman and the Copperhead ticket, twice [illegible].

There are enough Chicago voters in Col. [illegible] old regiment to have defeated [illegible].

There are enough Chicago Union voters in Col. Bradley's regiment to have defeated the Copperhead ticket.

There are enough Chicago Union voters in the Yates Phalanx, now at Port Royal, North Carolina, to have defeated Sherman and his ticket.

There are twice enough Chicago German Republicans in the old 24th regiment, under Mihilotzy, to have beaten Sherman and his ticket.

There are enough Chicago Union men in Gen. Julius White's old 37th regiment, to have defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in the 8th Illinois cavalry—Farnsworth's old regiment—to have defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in the 12th Illinois cavalry to have defeated Sherman and his ticket.

There are enough Chicago Republicans in Col. Dickey's cavalry to have defeated Sherman.

There are twice enough Chicago Unionists in Col. Eldridge's Board of Trade regiment to have defeated Sherman.

There are enough Chicago Union voters in Col. Joe Bell's cavalry to have defeated Sherman and his whole ticket.

There are enough Chicago Union voters in the Railroad regiment to defeat Sherman.

There are enough Chicago German Republicans, who enlisted in Missouri regiments to serve under Fremont, to have overcome Sherman's majority half a dozen times.

There are enough Chicago Union men in Col. Hoge's regiment to have turned the scale and hoisted overboard the bogus majority hove-in for Sherman, had they been at home on election day.

There are Chicago Union men enough in the Mercantile Battery, Bolton's Battery and Bridges' Battery to have shelled and sunk the Sherman majority, had they been here to vote.

There are loyal Chicago German troops in Capt. Thieleman's company who have been in service nearly two years, and who were among the first to enlist in this city, whose votes, if cast at home, would have sabred Sherman's hopes, and cut down his imported majority.

The Marine Artillery (of unhappy experience,) the two hundred men enlisted in Chicago for the Gunboat service, the crack Chicago company of Capt. John A. Thompson in the 16th Regulars, were enlisted here, and lost their votes on the late election. They would have trebly reversed the scale and wiped out the bogus majority of Hove-in-Sherman, had they been in Chicago on the day of voting.

There are enough Chicago Union voters in each of the two regiments raised by Gen. Dave Stuart to have beaten the Copperhead ticket.

In all these calculations we have estimated the *majority* which the Chicago men in all these regiments and batteries would give against the Copperhead ticket—if they were allowed to vote, as they ought to be.

Ere long, these loyal men will return to Chicago, and when they do, Copperhead triumphs will be put beyond the reach of imported Irish votes.

The Chicago Election.

The election in Chicago last Tuesday resulted in a glorious Democratic victory. Sherman is elected Mayor by 150 majority, and the [illegible] will stand twenty Democrats and twelve Abolitionists. The vote is 4,500 larger than last fall—an increase that is *mainly due to fraud*. The Abolitionists had control of the ballot-boxes in every ward, and it was therefore impossible for the Democrats to poll illegal votes, even had they desired to do so.—*Macomb (Ill.) Eagle, April 25th.*

The writer of the above was in Chicago on election day, and was ejected from one of our hotels for wearing a Copperhead badge, and instead of being turned loose upon the streets he ought to have been sent south of the Federal lines to his secession friends, where he properly belongs. He tells one truth, in his notice of the election, viz: The enormous "increase of votes over last fall, *is mainly due to frauds.*"

The allegation that the "Abolitionists" had control of the ballot-boxes, and therefore it was impossible for the "Democrats" to poll illegal votes, gives us an opportunity to explain a thing or two, that ought to be known abroad, as well as at home. In the first place, the Copperheads had two of the judges of the Fifth Ward polls, and with this control of the ballot-box, polled between three and four hundred fraudulent votes in that ward, which was double Sherman's declared majority in the whole city. In the next place, the Copperheads had practical control of the Sixth Ward poll. The judges consisted of two careless Republicans, and one active Copperhead. The Copperheads taking advantage of the circumstance, poured from four to five hundred fraudulent ballots into the box.

In the third place, the Copperheads deliberately resolved four months ago, to carry this city by illegal votes this spring. With this purpose in view, the first and most important step was to get the legislature to repeal so much of the election law as required a foreigner, when challenged, to show his naturalization papers or produce a witness, the same being a freeholder of the ward, to swear that he was actually entitled to vote at that poll. This important and salutary guard against illegal voting, was repealed, so far as it applied to charter elections in Chicago; and in lieu thereof, it was provided that the Judges must receive a ballot, if the person offering it would swear he was a legal voter. Here the door was thrown wide open to fraud. The safeguards were removed and perjury inaugurated. Droves of Irish were imported from the surrounding towns, who presented themselves at the polls of the Irish sections of the city, among their countrymen, and when challenged, listened to a flimsy oath, mumbled over in a half audible tone, nodded in the affirmative at the end of it, handed in their Sherman ticket, and then marched off to the adjoining Ward to repeat the swindle, after which they vanished into the various Killgubbins, and slunk out of the city when they become sufficiently sober to get aboard of a train. But all the fraudulent and double voting was not done by the imported Irish. Those residing in the city perpetrated a fair share of the frauds. It is entirely within the bounds of truth to state, that within the territory of the old Seventh and Tenth Wards, one-half of all the unnaturalized Irish voted once or oftener. The election law was changed expressly to enable them to exercise the elective franchise, and they were not slow in embracing the opportunity thus offered. This is plain talk, but it is every word the naked truth, as the Copperhead leaders all know. The Sherman ticket was barely elected by polling for it, not less than *sixteen hundred* illegal votes, which were procured in the manner above specified, and that is the way it was elected.

Swear or Leave.

[From the Nashville Union, 25th.]

The rush yesterday at the capitol, of citizens desiring to comply with the late order of Gen. Mitchell, was so great that it was found absolutely necessary to increase the number of clerks from four to twelve. By far the greater number took the oath of allegiance; but very few preferring the parole of honor. We presume that by the time the "ten days" expire, almost all of our citizens will have shown their hands. As the pressure is great, to-day (Sunday) will not be counted as one of the "ten days." We think we are justified in stating that in a day or two an order will be issued for those who decline to take either the oath of allegiance or the parole of honor, to come forward and enroll their names, that they may be sent beyond the Federal lines. The authorities are in earnest, and will see that the general order is strictly enforced.

The Great Awakening.

[From the Nashville Union, 25th.]

A very intelligent and accomplished Michigan officer told us yesterday, that himself and nine-tenths of his regiment were Democrats when they first enlisted, but that they had become utterly disgusted with the treacherous and disloyal course of that party in the North. Every man in the regiment, he thinks, heartily endorses the policy of the Nashville *Union.*

☞ Our blockaders in the Gulf of Mexico are doing a fine business. On the 21st inst., there were thirty naval prizes lying at Key West, that had been captured by the blockaders, and more were being added daily. The gunboat Sagamore had destroyed two blockade runners, loaded with cotton and goods.

FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Details and Casualties in the Late Battle.

ENTIRE FEDERAL SUCCESS.

The Enemy in Rapid Retreat.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 27, 1863.

The steamer Mary Forsyth has just arrived from Cape Girardeau. From her I learn the following particulars of that engagement and a list of the total casualties:

KILLED.

Serg't Michael O'Neil, Co. C, 1st Wis. cavalry.
Cyrus Phillips, H, 1st Wis. cavalry.
Henry Smith, A, 1st Nebraska.
H. H. Tindall, I, 1st Nebraska.
Martin Agler, I, 1st Nebraska.

WOUNDED.

Christopher Johnson, G, 1st Wis. cavalry, leg shot off near the thigh; amputated; died soon after.
Serg't Wm. H. Becker, C, 1st Wis. cavalry.
Wm. Wells, A, 1st Nebraska, slightly.
James Chappell, 1st Nebraska, slightly.

Company E, 1st Wisconsin cavalry, were on picket duty, several miles out, on Saturday, and were surrounded by about three hundred rebels, and eight or ten of them captured and paroled. Capt. Shipman and Lieut. Ogden, with the remainder of the company, cut their way out, the Captain receiving a dangerous wound. In this affair we lost one man. Five rebels were killed, Lieut. Ogden running his sword clear through one, breaking it off and leaving it there.

Not less than 60 rebels were killed, and about 250 wounded. Seventy-five of their horses are left dead on the field.

The bravery of the 1st Nebraska is spoken of as beyond all praise. Gen. McNeil declares he would rather be Colonel of it than Major General in the regular army.

The Forsyth left the Cape to-day at noon. Cannonading was heard five miles from town, when she left—supposed to be our forces in pursuit.

Col. Glover's 3d Missouri cavalry had arrived within five miles, and was skirmishing with the enemy. It is further stated that 2,000 troops from New Madrid are marching to the rebel rear. The Cape Girardeau bubble has burst.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A dispatch from Col. Pomeroy, dated Cape Girardeau, 10 a. m., says the enemy is moving off fast and gone. McNeill was starting in pursuit.

There is no doubt but Gen. Van Dever will strike him to-day. Another dispatch from Gen. McNeill, some two hours later, states that Gen. Van Dever attacked the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c.

Gen. McNeill says: "I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who is retreating towards Bloomfield."

CAIRO, April 27.—From Jonesboro we have the assurance that the attack on Cape Girardeau has not been renewed to-day. At last accounts the rebels were falling back. Reinforcements have been sent up from Columbus, and there is no fear for the result.

Gen. Plummer's body, which was buried here last winter, was forwarded to Washington by Gen. Buford to-day for interment.

LATER.

News from Cape Girardeau says fifty-five or sixty rebels are known to have been killed, and 200 to 250 wounded; seventy-five rebel horses were left dead on the field. There is a great prospect of Marmaduke being completely cut off.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION AT SOMERSET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOMERSET, Ky., April 27, 1863.

The reconnoissance of yesterday, by Col. Gerrard, excited the rebels considerably. An officer came down to the bank and vigorously denounced such wholesale proceedings, and announced that in future they would not permit them.

The result is that they opened this morning upon our pickets with cannon. The pickets simply retired, and after an hour's rapid firing, the rebels found out nothing and caved. The court martial at Stanford adjourned for a week. Matters are getting exciting, and in a few days events may be worth telegraphing. Matters are otherwise quiet.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

A REBEL CAMP ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

Gen. Gordon Granger sent out his cavalry shortly after midnight, completely surprising and capturing the Texan Legion, posted eight miles from Franklin, between Columbia and Carter's Creek pike. The surprise took place at daybreak. The enemy were completely surrounded, and their entire force, consisting of nine commissioned officers, 112 men, 300 mules and horses, eight wagons, and all their camp equipage, arms and accoutrements were captured without the loss of a man on our side. Several rebels were killed and wounded. Col. Watkins and Capt. Russel of Gen. Granger's staff, commanded the expedition. The rebel camp was only one mile from Van Dorn's main force.

Gen. Payne telegraphs from Gallatin that a force of rebels are about to attack them on the Louisville road, near Franklin Kentucky, were attacked by 150 of our cavalry and routed, losing two killed, and two wounded, and six captured. Our loss was four wounded. Seventy horses were taken in Nashville, and vicinity and were distributed among our cavalry to-day.

Gen. T. L. Crittenden has a twenty days leave of absence.

Rain to-night.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

Two companies of rebel prisoners have just arrived—130 from McMinnville and 130 from Franklin. The latter were captured this morning before daylight. Many of the former are citizens of Nashville, some recognized as the recent incendiary robbers of the train near Lavergne.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—A part of Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 250 cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins of the 6th Kentucky regiment, is reported this morning to have made a dash upon the rebel camp of the 1st Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on Carter's Creek pike, and captured 128 rebels, including three Captains, five Lieutenants, the same number of horses, fifty mules, one ambulance loaded with medical stores, and burned eight wagons and the arms of the rebels.

Col. Brooks, commanding the rebel camp, was captured, but subsequently escaped. The rebels formed a part of Gen. Whitfield's brigade. The latter is a Tennessean, and a native of Franklin, who acquired some notoriety in Kansas some years since. Five rebels were mortally wounded. There were no casualties on our side. The prisoners arrived here to-night.

Three thousand three hundred citizens, male and female, have taken the oath, giving bonds to Gen. Mitchell.

MURFREESBORO, April 26.—The weather is cloudy, but warm.

Gen. Granger, with his regular brigade, who had gone out for the purpose of conveying provisions to Gen. Reynolds, returned to-day with 130 prisoners. John Morgan himself had a narrow escape from being captured near McMinnville. He was in company with Lieut. Col. Martin at the time the latter was wounded by a cut of a sabre in the hands of a member of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry. John artfully dodged the stroke intended for him and by dint of hard running got away.

The news received here to-night indicates that Tuscumbia, Alabama, is in the hands of United States forces commanded by General Dodge.

Several deserters from Tullahoma reached our lines to-day. They are Kentuckians and represent that extreme dissatisfaction exists among all the Kentucky and Tennessee troops in the rebel service. Nothing but the most iron discipline prevents them from deserting in a body. The mountain regions of Georgia and North and South Carolina are still scenes of frequent conflicts between the rebel authorities and hundreds of insurgents who defy their power.

The rebel papers give long accounts of the capture of our gunboat Diana at Pattersonville; 130 men were on board, 60 of whom were infantry belonging to the 160th New York and 12th Connecticut. [illegible] Of this number ten were killed, [illegible] taken prisoners and five [illegible]. The rebels say they did not lose a [illegible]. There was a public thanksgiving on the [illegible].

16th ult., in Charleston, over the repulse of our gunboats.

For the benefit of the Union naval officers, I think it well to publish the following item from the Charleston *Mercury*:

"One of our most accomplished navy officers is about to start with a fine vessel on a tour of exploration, to rival the doings of the Alabama, and another will be ready on the 1st of May under another gallant commander."

The Mobile papers speak of the fight on the 9th inst., at Pascagoula, between six hundred of our men, assisted by some gunboats, and a rebel force. The rebels acknowledge considerable loss, but as usual, claim a victory, and say they captured three cannon. Brigadier General W. W. Mackall, recently on duty at Mobile, has been made a Brigadier General and Chief of Staff. If the rebels really believe the assertions they have been for some time making concerning the re-enforcement of Rosecrans by Grant, I deem it certain that the main force has evacuated Vicksburg and is now in front of Murfreesboro.

A startling rumor is current to-night that Gen. Bragg was shot and instantly killed by Gen. Breckinridge at Tullahoma, yesterday.

A small party of rebels attacked the Louisville train on its passage from this city, today. The rebels killed two prisoners. No damage was done to the track.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TROOPS FOR GARRISON DUTY.

The Draft—Revenue and Fiscal Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1863.

The War Department has decided to enlist from 10,000 to 20,000 discharged disabled soldiers and officers, who may be physically unable to perform active service, and consequently not subject to draft, but for garrison duty. This garrison corps will relieve an equal number of able-bodied soldiers, who will go to swell our armies in the field.

A. B. Mullet, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to the Chief Clerkship of the Bureau of Construction in the Treasury Department.

In apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the Conscription act, troops already raised by each State will be taken into account, but computation will be on a basis of three years' men, and the nine months' and two years' men will be counted proportionately; that is, if a State has furnished three regiments of two years' men, she will be credited just as if she had only furnished two regiments for full three years.

The President has always disapproved of all the plans of taking Vicksburg through cut-offs, and he is to be thanked for the recent successes in running the batteries, with all the consequences they involve. It is precisely what he has urged from the outset.

The Treasury Department has given up reissuing postal currency, which has been paid in, and a detail of ladies is at work counting it, with a view to its destruction.

Whenever it is necessary to pay out postal currency, new sheets are used. It is hoped that the fractional currency will be ready for issue before what is on hand of the old is exchanged.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes, and memorandums of the nature of promissory notes, whether over or under twenty dollars, must be stamped.

The Mexican minister is packing up his archives, in preparation for his departure. He had an interview with the President to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The statement that Mr. Chase will shortly put a loan of ten year bonds upon the market is wholly without foundation. Neither is it true that an agent of Mr. Chase's abroad is authorized to accept a loan of $100,000,000.

The weather continues fine, and the roads will soon be in excellent condition.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Herald* has a special dispatch, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 26th, which says:

Several deserters report that 16,000 of the Vicksburg rebel army had arrived at Tullahoma, reinforcing Bragg, and that they had been sent to Manchester. This report is to be received with caution.

Though deserters confirm each other in their statements, they are vague and indefinite. It is known, however, that Bragg has occupied Manchester with a large army. Some deserters state that the Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri troops, in Bragg's army, have lately been very mutinous, and much trouble has been experienced in putting it down. The Tennesseeans laid down their arms, refusing to do duty.

Prominent politicians in Pennsylvania have proposed to Gen. Negley to nominate him for Governor on the Republican ticket. Hale and Forney think Covode cannot be elected. It is understood that Negley will decline, as his whole heart is in the army.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Express* learns that there are private letters in the city stating that the policy of the British Government is now settled, viz: to resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

The same paper hears that the rebel investment of Washington, N. C., was a feint to cover the carrying off of all the grain in Hyde county in which the rebels were successful.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27, 1863.

It is understood here that Gen. Burnside has declined to restore Gen. Carrington to the command of the District of Indiana.

The President has appointed ex-Governor Wright of this State as Commissioner to the World's Fair at Hamburg.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Ward of Rosecrans' army is here on sick leave. He will return next week.

The following gentlemen compose the commission sent to Brown county, the scene of the disturbances: His Honor, R. W. Thompson, Hon. S. E. Perkins, Capt. John H. Farquhar, of the regular army, and Adj't Gen. Laz. Noble.

It will be the business of this commission to enquire into the facts and causes which led to the recent riot in that county.

Gen. Hascall published an order this morning, in which he states that he had no partisan feeling, but desires to confer freely with members of all political parties, and invites their hearty co-operation. He claims no rights, and has no desire to interfere with civil matters. He calls attention to General Burnside's famous order No. 38, and understands that it is being violated. All newspapers and public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the conscription or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure, or that endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into disrepute, will be considered as having violated the order, and will be treated accordingly. The country will have to be saved or lost during the term of the present administration, and declares that all persons who are factiously and actively opposed to the war policy of the administration are as much opposed to the Government, &c., &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28, 1863.

The following appointments and promotions are announced:

Ninth regiment, J. C. B. Suman, Colonel, vice Blake resigned; W. P. Lasselle, Lieut. Colonel; George H. Carter, Major. 15th, Capt. Frank White, Major. 17th, Dr. John B. Larkin, Assistant Surgeon; Benjamin F. Hicks, Quartermaster. 19th, John A. Cottleman, Quartermaster. 20th, W. C. Taylor, Major; Dr. John Griffin, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. L. Ames, Adjutant. 33d, Capt. John P. Duffey, Major; Hugh D. Gallagher, Adjutant; Nathaniel G. Bell, Assistant Surgeon. 38th, Richard Bosworth, Assistant Surgeon. 39th, John O'Reilly, Assistant Surgeon. 41st, James B. Fordee, Major. 44th, William M. Niles, Major. 46th, Chas. Lowman, Major; A. M. Flagg, Lieut. Col. 47th, Calvin B. Brichart, Assistant Surgeon. 50th, Thos. H. Jones, Adjutant; 51st, James W. Scholz, Lieutenant Colonel; David A. McHolland, Major; 53d, James H. Wright, Adjutant. 57th, Dr. M. H. Ross, Surgeon; Dr. Isaac M. Widner, Assistant Surgeon; J. S. Horner, Assistant Surgeon; 59th, Captain Thos. A. McNaught, Major; 66th, Dr. David Voglis, Surgeon, Dr. Jos. C. Simonson, Assistant Surgeon; 73d, Major J. N. Walker, Lieut. Colonel; Lieut. Alfred B. Wade, Major Jas. C. Woodrow, Adjutant; 78th, Major Myron Baker, Lieut. Colonel; 79th, Henry Cox, Assistant Surgeon; 80th, Major Jas. L. Culberson, Lieut. Colonel, Captain John W. Tucker, Major; 93d, Jacob W. Eggleston, Major; Geo. Liest, Jos. R. Hough, Major; W. W. Frybarger to be Colonel 1st Indiana regiment of mounted artillery.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks' Operations.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer Potomac, from New Orleans on the 19th, arrived to-night. News unimportant. Capt. Theller, of the ram Queen of the West, and 130 other rebel prisoners, including seven commissioned officers, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

A Brashier City dispatch, of the 16th, copied from the *Era*, says the rebel gunboat Hart was destroyed, and three transport steamers also.

Our army marched on New Iberia this morning, and intends pushing on. The country is prolific with supplies.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1863.

A general court martial assembled here on last Thursday, Gen. Porter presiding, for the trial of Sanford D. Talbott and Thos. Sullivan, on the charge of harboring and shielding persons who were enemies to the Government, near Paris, Kentucky, and Thomas M. Campbell of the Confederate army, who was charged with being a spy. The court found the three men guilty, and imposed a fine of $1,000, and three month's imprisonment on Talbott; or until such fine is paid, sixty days confinement in irons on Sullivan, and that Campbell be hung until he is dead.

Gen. Burnside to-day approved the finding of the court, and directed the three prisoners sent to the commander at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where Talbott and Sullivan are to be confined, and that the Commander execute the sentence on Campbell at noon, on the first day of May, Friday next.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce will to-morrow appoint a delegation of twenty-five merchants, to attend the Chicago Canal Convention, which meets in June.

FROM VICKSBURG.

HOW THE BLOCKADE WAS RUN.

CAIRO, April 27.—Last Wednesday night, six transports—the Tigress, Empire City, Horizon, Anglo-Saxon, Moderator and Cheeseman—attempted to run the blockade at Vicksburg. The Tigress was loaded with forage, the Horizon with commissary stores, and the others with various kinds of Government freight. All were protected on the larboard side with cotton and hay bales. They left Milliken's Bend at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the Von Phul, with Gov. Yates, Gov. Wood, and Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army on board. We dropped down to the rendezvous at Young's Point, and awaited the going down of the moon, at midnight. The Tigress led the way, without lights, intending to float down until she was discovered, and then steam through with the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner, at considerable intervals.

The Tigress had been gone half an hour, when a flash against the sky over the point, followed, in a space of time measured by twenty-five pulsations of the heart, by a peal as of distant, heavy thunder, which told us she was discovered, and that the upper battery had opened upon her.

The Von Phul quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed the grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them, and we could trace the progress of each by the discharges. We could see the red light leap from the cannon's mouth, and hear the howl of every shell. The great bonfires were lighted, overspreading earth and sky with a ruddy glow.

The cannonade continued over three hours. Over six hundred shots were fired, but, miraculous as it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed.

The Moderator was disabled by an explosion of shell in her engine rooms, but will soon be repaired. The Tigress was struck between wind and water, near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in was short time. She is thought to be a total loss.

The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The expedition was commanded by Col. C. D. Lagrow; the officers, pilots, engineers and crew were volunteers from various regiments. Over a thousand men offered their services.

We have now nine gunboats, two rams and seven transports, besides a large number of flat boats and barges, below Vicksburg.

No one was killed, but three wounded—one pilot seriously.

Gen. Grant went over to New Carthage last Thursday. It is almost certain that large bodies of rebel infantry have left Vicksburg to reinforce Bragg, and that the place is now held by artillerists only. We must not, however, look for its immediate fall.

A steamboat captain reported here (at Cairo) last night, that our forces had evacuated Cape Girardeau. It is not believed here.

I arrived here this morning from Vicksburg, whither I had been summoned by Gen. Grant, on a charge of having sent you contraband news. The whole matter was a misunderstanding. I have been honorably and unconditionally discharged from arrest.

CAIRO, April 27.—The health of the troops at Young's Point, Lockport, Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, is excellent, and never could be better. The encampments are on good ground, and the soldiers are in excellent spirits, and resolved to take Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has removed his headquarters to New Carthage. Important movements are close at hand.

It is believed that rebel infantry have been sent from Vicksburg to reinforce Bragg, and that only artillery hold the place.

The rush for commissions in negro brigades continues. Some ten negro regiments have already been formed. Negroes are coming and bringing hundreds of mules with them.

Gen. Steel destroyed over a million bushels of corn and quantities of bacon, and captured 500 mules and nearly as many cattle.

The scare at Memphis has completely subsided.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Dispatch from Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Admiral Porter sends the following dispatch to the Navy Department:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
YAZOO RIVER, April 16, 1863.

SIR: We have been threatened, for some time past, with an attack from the Arkansas rebels in steamers. Every provision was made to meet it. Lieut. Col. Andrew Selfridge saw the difficulty in defending the mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers while kept so far apart by the useless neck of land, and proposed to me to cut it. I ordered him to do so, and he passed through with his vessels in twenty-four hours after we cut the bend, thus saving a distance of ten miles. The mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers are now brought close together, and a small force can defend both. One of the worst points for guerillas is also cut off, as these pests of the human race could from the isthmus attack a vessel on one side, and be ready to meet her on the other as she came around, the distance being ten miles around and half a mile across. I have force enough in the Arkansas and White rivers to present any attack.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Revenue Matters—The Union League on the Pacific.

The Pacific Railroad Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Arrived to-day, steamer Oregon from Mexican ports. Sailed yesterday, steamers Rangoon, Boyd and California. It is understood that the General Government has purchased here a fleet of steamboats, for coast and harbor service, including the Washington and California, from the Pacific Steamship Company; the Panama and Oregon, from Benjamin Holliday; and the Herman, from John T. Wright. The vessels were immediately razeed, and refitted for active service. The authorities have warned large dealers in arms and ammunition, not to sell canon without first informing them.

The Collector of this port astonished several large importing firms, connected with recent fraudulent duty cases, by seizing their books, under the act of Congress, of the 3d of March last.

Seamen are scarce. Several ships for the East and Europe are detained by the difficulty in getting hands.

SACRAMENTO, April 19.—The Union League movements were inaugurated last evening in a great meeting at Agricultural Pavilion. Speeches were made by Gov. Stanford, Gen. Wright, the commander of the Pacific Department, Senator Conness, and various members of the Legislature. Senator Conness in the course of his speech noticed the reports circulated at the East in regard to his probable co-operation with the Copperheads. He indignantly repudiated any such intention, and defended the Administration. He eulogized the President, and denounced as the real Abolitionists, those who are striving to abolish the Government and the nation. The meeting was enthusiastic and loyal. The pledge was largely signed. Union meetings were also held at Marysville and other towns, and measures adopted to extend the loyal organizations to every county and State.

SACRAMENTO, April 25.—In addition to the appropriations of $1,500,000 from the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento and Placer, the bill granting State aid of $10,000 per mile to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, passed the Legislature yesterday. This appropriation comes direct from the treasury, and with the State aid already granted, secures beyond doubt the early completion of the railroad across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The first division of the road is graded already.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Democrat's* special from Patten, Bolder county, dated yesterday, says: Marmaduke, with 5,000 men and six pieces of artillery, left here last night, on the Cape Girardeau road. He stripped this section of everything valuable, robbing Unionists and secessionists alike. His train consists of a hundred and fifty wagons, loaded with plunder. Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Cape Girardeau. If he remains there he will be annihilated by the command under Gen. Vandever. If he retreats in a southeasterly direction, he will be hotly pursued by our forces. We have already taken a number of prisoners.

FROM SUFFOLK.

Heavy Skirmishing on the Nansemond.

GALLANTRY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—At the latest intelligence received here up to yesterday noon, all was quiet at Nansemond, above and below Suffolk. Refugees report that the recent attack on Suffolk was in the character of a foraging expedition. A grand foraging expedition is the best understanding between our land and naval forces.

NEW YORK, April 27.—This is an exciting day in stocks.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 25th inst. to the *Commercial* says: Yesterday morning a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under Gen. Corcoran, were sent out from Suffolk on the Edenton road to drive the enemy out of their rifle-pits, which were doing a great deal of damage. Our forces advanced cautiously, and drew the fire of the enemy. Our artillery then opened on the rebels, which was returned by them. The infantry was ordered to charge the rifle-pits, which were carried at the point of the bayonet, dislodging the rebels. Our cavalry started in pursuit and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. The enemy was driven back several miles, and fell back on the main body of Longstreet's army, which is heavily entrenched.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Rumors have reached here that our pickets were driven in on the Nansemond this forenoon, and that there were indications of more skirmishing in that direction.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Herald* says: "From Mexico we are in receipt of official accounts up to the 31st of March, inclusive, which throw quite a different aspect on the state of affairs there. From these it would appear that instead of the Mexicans having suffered a defeat, as published through French sources, they have invariably repulsed their assailants before Puebla—that the city still baffled the French military skill and valor. Not being in receipt of anything positive through French channels since the 18th of April, leads to the supposition that the Mexicans have as yet been successful in their defence of Puebla, and that the French are as far from its capture as when they first invested it."

The New Orleans *Era* of the 19th says:

"We are indebted to Mr. Kinney, United States Consul at Monterey, for the following:

U. S. CONSULATE, MONTEREY, April 3, 1863.

"To the Editor of the Era:

"The Government express arrived here last night, bringing news from Puebla of the repulse of the French forces after three days' fighting. I send you a bulletin extra, which contains official dispatches. As this goes by special express to Matamoras, I have no time to make you any translation. This news is generally credited, and is undoubtedly true in the main. (Signed) "M. M. KINNEY, "United States Vice Consul."

ANOTHER VERSION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The New York *Tribune* has official news from Mexico to April 1st. The reported loss of sixty pieces of artillery and 8,000 men, by the French, is untrue. The news brought via San Francisco is mainly correct. The French suffered several repulses at Puebla, but finally compelled the Mexicans to abandon Fort San Janier, but not till they removed all their artillery and ammunition. To April 7th nothing favorable to the French had reached Vera Cruz.

The War in Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 26, 1863

The enemy has increased his force along the heights back of Fredericksburg, and strengthened his pickets. The camps are much more numerous, and their troops can be seen drilling at almost all hours of the day. No intelligence of importance has been received from the other side of late.

Affairs remain quiet on the upper Rappahannock, though squads of rebel cavalry still prowl along our lines.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, April 26.—James A. Williams, of Illinois, returning from a visit to London county, brings intelligence of Harvey Sherman, captured recently at Drainesville. Williams met Sherman on Friday, the 17th, the day after he was reported hung, at a house three miles from Leesburg, towards Middlebury. He was under guard of three men, and stopped there for breakfast. He was in the best of spirits.

Gen. Stahl is untiring in his efforts to capture the whole gang. Reports state that Mosby's command is hovering about this place.

The Rebel Pirates.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The prize steamer St. John, from Port Royal the 23d, arrived this evening. She was captured on the 1st inst. by the steamer Stettine off Cape Roman. She is bound to Boston, and will proceed after coaling.

The British brig Milo, arrived from Lagua, reports that while on her passage from Havana to Lagua, she was boarded by officers from a steamer supposed to be the Alabama, who, after examining the brig's papers, allowed them to proceed.

From the South.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, April 27, 1863.

Richmond papers of this morning admit the loss of five Napoleon guns and of 130 men, on the Nansemond.

All is quiet there at the last advices.

A Fredericksburg correspondent writes that he is under the impression is confirmed that our army is withdrawn from the line of the Rappahannock.

The weather to-day is warm and pleasant, and the roads are improving.

The Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Correspondence from Key West by the Fulton is to the 21st. There were in port about thirty prize vessels, whose cases were yet to be disposed of by the Court, and almost every day added to their number. The gunboat Sagamore, during a cruise up the west coast, had destroyed two blockade runners loaded with cotton and grain, at Bay Port, after a sharp contest with the rebels.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Gen. Curtis has issued an order similar in purport to that of Gen. Burnside, but far more elaborate in its definition of the offences enumerated, quoting copiously from the highest military authorities and articles of war.

All officers of this department are strictly enjoined to carry out the provisions of this order.

An Illinois Rioter Arrested.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 27th.]

On Saturday afternoon John Shoor, a Lieutenant in an Illinois regiment, was arrested by the police as a deserter, and sent to the military prison. It will be remembered that Shoor was one of the most active among the butternuts who committed the outrage in Jonesboro, Ill., on a recent occasion; and especial efforts were made for his arrest, but up to Saturday he had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the authorities.

New Advertisements.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.*

TO DRUGGISTS.—A complete Set of Glass Furniture; also, a Marble Top Circular Soda Counter, with three iron and two Copper Fountains, for sale by J. D. PAINE, corner of State and Monroe streets.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Chicago Type Foundry is removed from 90 to 92 Washington street, nearly opposite. H. A. PORTER, Agent.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD, ATTENTION!—A special meeting will be held this evening at your Armory, when every man is requested to be on hand at 8 o'clock promptly. H. T. THOMAS, Commandant.

TREES.—The finest Ornamental Shade Trees ever offered—silver leaf Maple, silver leaf Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Rose of Sharon, Golden Willow, and American Arbor Vitae ... Randolph street, will receive careful attention. T. F. BALDWIN.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Haines' Legal Adviser is publishing the various Acts of the Legislature of Illinois, passed at the late session, concerning the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace ... Chicago, Ill.

MASONIC.—The Regular Meeting of Chicago Masonic Lodge for Instruction, will be held at Masonic Hall, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock ... F. J. MULLER, Sec. pro tem.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES. Tax payers must remember that Costs will be Incurred after this Month, If State and County taxes are neglected to be paid. The Collector will publish the delinquent list on the 28th of May. So hurry up.

TAR.—Missouri Pine Tar. Large barrels on consignment. For sale by ... DAY, 18 Dearborn st.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS XXXX Flour, from pure White Wheat. A FRESH SUPPLY. JOHN D. KING, 166 South Water street.

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of Broom corn seed, which has been tested, and warranted to grow. Send in orders now! NATHANIEL WHITE, 75 South Water street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

AT

86 Randolph Street,

consisting of

Boys' Jackets and Pants,

From Common to the Finest French Cloths and Cassimeres.

Boys' Serviceable School Suits,

From $4.50 to $10, of every color and pattern.

Boys' Extra Fine Plain and Figured Cassimere Suits.

Boys' Blue, Black and Brown Suits, all qualities.

Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests, of every Quality and Color.

Children's Suits for 3, 4 & 5 year old Boys,

From Common to the

MOST ELEGANT BRAIDED FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES.

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED,

Embracing all the Latest Styles,

As they appear in

New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

Our Goods and Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

DeGRAFF & POOLE.

N. B.—We shall remove to the corner of Randolph and State streets on the first of May.

RARE ENGRAVINGS.—The subscriber offers for sale a COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, Embracing many Proofs of Paintings of the Old Masters. Engraved by artists of the FRENCH AND ITALIAN SCHOOLS. Also, some fine English Engravings. J. M. PARKER, No. 8 Portland Block.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To officers and soldiers on furlough or discharged, going to the WEST, NORTHWEST, —OR— Philadelphia, New York and Boston. THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS Is at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. We have no connection with any outside offices. The only place to procure a through ticket, or to have your baggage checked from Washington, is at the Depot of the Company. Cheaper fare, closer connections and quicker time than any other route.

BEWARE OF RUNNERS! Have nothing to do with them, but come right straight to the Depot and buy your tickets. Officers and soldiers discharged or on furlough taken at REDUCED RATES. No Omnibusing by this route, or charge for handling baggage. Trains leave at 6:30, 7 and 11:15 A. M.; 3, 5 and 6:30 P. M. Attached to the train is a car for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, without extra charge. E. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent. G. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. D. Titsworth. The Journeymen Tailors of Chicago and the public generally are hereby notified that Mr. A. D. Titsworth has failed to live up to his contract with the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Fraternal Union ... BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY. Chicago, April, 1863.

TRANSFER OF AGENCY. On the first of May the Agency of Portland Block Will be transferred to THOMAS LYMAN, Esq., Who will represent the new owner, Mr. Peter C. Brooks, Junior. All parties indebted to or having claims against David Sears, Jr., will please settle the same at once with the undersigned his attorney. J. MASON PARKER, 8 Portland Block.

SOUTH BRANCH RIVER AND SLIP PROPERTY. 1800 FEET, Block 4, and the south half of Block 7, in Brainard & Evans' Addition. Will sell the above in parcels to suit purchasers. Also 180 feet on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets—improved. Land on the Blue Island Plank Road, near the Tremont House Gardens. Also, cheap residence lots, well located. Apply at the office of DR. NOTT, 88 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)

CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS WANTED. The undersigned, late Captain in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is authorized to raise a Company for Col. Voss' 12th Illinois Cavalry. Any man bringing thirty men will have a Lieutenancy. Bounty same as other other United States troops. Apply to CAPT. J. S. GEARHART, Wheaton, Illinois.

PETER SHIMP, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 167 STATE STREET. FOR SALE:

House and Lot 123 South Green street, price	$4,000
House and Lot on Wabash ave., near Ringgold	4,500
House and Lot on Wabash ave., near Ringgold	3,750
House and Lot on Van Buren st., near Wabash	3,500
House and Lot 54 Buffalo street	1,800
House and Lot 181 Edina Place	2,500
House and Lot 183 Edina Place	1,800
House and Lot 202 Edina Place	1,800
House and Lot on Washington avenue	1,500
House and Lot 173 North Clark street	2,000
Residence Lot on Washington street	600
Residence Lot on Park avenue	650
Residence Lot on Indiana ave., 100x100	3,500
Residence Lot on State street	600
Residence Lots on Clark and Dearborn sts., each	450
Residence Lot on Wabash avenue	2,500

For further particulars read PETER SHIMP'S REAL ESTATE BULLETIN, and if you want to sell or buy property, be sure and call on PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. "The Francis Clarke Place," Situated ½ mile south of city limits, on the road to Hyde Park. Lot 132x230 feet—commands a fine view of the Lake and nicely planted with trees. House a fine Gothic frame—brick foundation. For sale at a bargain, as present owner intends moving East. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney.

H. ALEXANDER, Auction and Commission Merchant, 109 Dearborn Street. Will sell THIS MORNING, April 28th, at 9½ o'clock at his Salesroom, one large Fire Proof Safe, two large standing Office Desks, Glassware in great variety, Crockery, Japan Waiters, second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c. H. A. will give personal attention to the sales of household goods at private residences, at moderate charges.

ELECTRICITY. DR. JONES Has devoted ten years to the investigation and employment of Electricity in curing disease, and cures many that have resisted all other remedies, such as Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, obstinate Constipation, Mental Depression, Seminal Weakness, Uterine Weakness, Impotence, and all those cases of weakness in the back or loins. Dr. Jones has for sale the most improved electrical instruments, and will impart instruction in their proper medical application. Office No. 4, over the Bank of Montreal, Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle st. P. O. Drawer 632. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS—A new Book, by the author of AMONG THE PINES. Price $1.00.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By Kinglake	$1.50
LULA; A Novel	1.00
THE EVERY DAY PHILOSOPHER	1.50
PRISONER OF STATE. By D. A. Mahony	1.50
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY FOR 1863	1.50
WANDERINGS OF A BEAUTY. A Novel	1.00
CHINA AND THE CHINESE	1.00

And a large stock of other late works for sale by McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn street.

CARD.—I have suffered from deafness and noises in my head, since the year 1861 ... REV. MICHAEL O'NEILL, Boston St. Patrick's Church. Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1863.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Chicago, April 27, 1863. The annual meeting of the Bond-holders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago ... JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, EVERY BUSINESS MAN. The BEST, most Convenient, and CHEAPEST CANCELLING STAMP in the World. S. P. ROUNDS, EXCLUSIVE WESTERN AGENT, 46 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. P. O. Drawer 5697. The attention of Bankers, Lawyers, Merchants, Tradesmen, Telegraph Companies, Expressmen, Proprietors of Patent Medicines, and all others using Internal Revenue Stamps, is respectfully invited to Reed's Patent Cancelling Stamp. It is entirely different from any Stamp heretofore introduced, and does not partake of their objectionable features. ... Initial Letters, Dates, Ink, Ink Pads and Brush. ... PRICE, SILVER PLATED ...... $5.00; " PLAIN ...... 4.50. (From the New York Printer.) ...

STEAM BLOCK AND JOB PRINTING, Electrotyping and Wood Engraving. Printers' Furnishing Warehouse. S. P. ROUNDS, 46 State street.

BARRETT, KING & CO., 27 Lake Street, Invite the attention of the Trade to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS. Our Stock is by far the largest in this market, and we offer some BARGAINS, even in these days of high prices.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE-ST., 48 CHICAGO. Importers and Jobbers of CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE! Assorted Packages of Common and White Granite Ware ALWAYS ON HAND.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock. FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS. First Class. Second Class.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Chicago to Kenosha	$1.00	$0.50
Chicago to Racine	1.25	.75
Chicago to Milwaukee	1.50	1.00
Chicago to Port Washington	2.00	1.25
Chicago to Sheboygan	2.50	1.50
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	3.00	2.00
Chicago to Grand Haven	3.00	2.00

First Class includes Meals and Berths. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

IMPORTANT BOOK. AN IMMENSE DEMAND. EVERYBODY WANTS TO READ IT. Five Thousand Copies ORDERED IN ADVANCE. 5000! A RELIABLE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN; President of the United States. THE PIONEER BOY, AND HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT. By WILLIAM M. THAYER, author of "The Bobbin Boy," "Poor Boy and Merchant Prince," &c. With five full page illustrations, by Harley. Price $1. ... II. THE RESULTS OF SLAVERY; COCHIN ON THE UNITED STATES. ... Translated by Miss BOOTH. 12mo. $1.50. III. PEKIN; Vol. III. of "THE SPECTACLE SERIES." ... For sale in Chicago by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., AND W. B. KEEN. ☞ For sale by every Bookseller in the country, or sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers. WALKER, WISE & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. ☞ Agents wanted for the sale of the above Books in every county in the United States. ...

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser wants a situation as Compositor or Foreman in some Printing Office in the West ...

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS. CATARRH. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages. DRS. LIGHTHILL, Of 34 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y. HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 21, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL. ... TESTIMONIALS. ... CATARRH CURED. ... O. S. HOLLY. ... Further references to parties of the highest respectability can be seen on application.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 22 Lake street, Chicago.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & Co., Cincinnati ... The Largest and Best Assortment Ever seen in the Northwest, comprising everything in Fire Proof, Burglar Proof, and Fire and Burglar Proof Combined. ... F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STAND SCALES. The above Scale has been adopted by the U. S. GOVERNMENT, IN THE New York Custom House AND OTHER POINTS. ... ARMY SCALE, IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY. ... Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit. ... Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Agents for Howe's Scales, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, 183 & 185 Randolph street, Chicago.

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Panic Auction Sales in New York within the past few days, and are now receiving, and have in stock, over 500 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods. ... PARIS DRESS GOODS. We have now in stock over 50 PACKAGES OF THE BEST BRANDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS Of every description, bought at panic prices, and which we are selling 20 and 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago. Now is the time to buy, as prices are again advancing rapidly in New York. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago. Chicago, April 16, 1863.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. ...

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. ... 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Clinical Lectures on DIPHTHERIA. By E. LUDLAM, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine. ...

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

PLAYING AGAINST LOADED DICE.

A fortnight before the election the Copperhead leaders completed their canvass of this city, and found the Union majority to exceed *fifteen hundred*. They knew exactly how many fraudulent votes it was necessary to manufacture, and how many to import from abroad. The repeal of the election law requiring a voter, if challenged, to prove by a creditable citizen of the ward, that he was a legal voter, opened the door for the perpetration of frauds. Indeed, the law was changed by the Copperheads for the express purpose of enabling them to carry the charter elections by illegal votes. All that was necessary was to find Irish enough who were not voters, who would offer the Copperhead ticket, and if challenged, listen to some form of questions, rapidly mumbled over by an Inspector, nod assent and shove the ballot into the box. It was not difficult to find eight or ten hundred unnaturalized Celts to go through with that plain and easy ceremony. They were found. Some of them were not six months out of their native bogs. The remaining eight hundred deficit was made up by importations from surrounding towns. Joliet, Ottawa and La Salle turned out more Irish volunteers to vote the Sherman ticket than they did to fight for their adopted country by three to one.

The expenses of the importation were advanced by subscription, and refunded to the subscribers out of the moneys won from foolish Union men who bet on the election. The latter played against blacklegs, who used loaded dice, and of course they lost their stakes.

The Unionists believed confidently they had a handsome majority in the city, and the Copperheads *knew* it; but the former reckoned only on *legal votes*. They forgot to count the un-naturalized Irish, and the Irish who have settled in the city within six months, and the loose Irish of all the surrounding towns; and this forgetfulness cost them their stakes. It did not occur to them that the very money they were betting would furnish the fund out of which their opponents would import and manufacture the votes to win it. But such was the fact. The money lost by Unionists on the result of the election, has been used to pay the expenses of the votes imported from Joliet, La Salle, Ottawa, Racine, Lemont, Palos, Milwaukee and elsewhere. We call that sharp practice, to swindle a man out of his money and make him pay the expense the rascal is at in perpetrating the fraud. If this is not adding insult to injury will some one cite us an instance of it. Thus the Copperhead ticket was elected and the winners sit down infamous and contented; *but their repose will be disturbed.*

IS THE COUNTRY RUINED?

The pertinacity and impudence with which, despite the evidences of general prosperity on the part of the people, the Copperhead press and Copperhead orators foretell the utter ruin of the country, are not the least of the marvels in which this war is so prolific. They are tokens of modesty, however, when compared with the assertion that the life blood of the nation has already been pressed out, that business is at a stand-still, that enterprise is dead, that property is valueless; and that we wait only a few more turns of the screw to see Republic and people give up the ghost, and pass into the new phases to which expiring political communities and defunct populations are foreordained.

The refutation of the argument, that the country will be ruined, is not easy. When men pass into the domain of the prophetic boundaries between fact and fancy, the probable and improbable become so shadowy and indistinct, that we strive in vain to make them clear to the apprehension of minds that have not the forecast that men long familiar with political affairs sometimes acquire. We must judge, then, of the truth of what is prophesied, by the truth of what is asserted as an actuality; we must correct the vision of what is to be, by a knowledge of the falsity of what the prophets say now is. So judging, we see how baseless are all the Jeremiads with which the air is full—how wicked and how treasonable are the alarmists who by the constant foretelling of wo, invite its approach.

We see on every hand evidences that the Republic is engaged in a mighty struggle, by which her utmost energies are taxed; and by which, unless wisdom and patriotism still continue at the helm, the barriers of law and security, which separate us from anarchy or destruction, may be broken down, and the coming of the destroyer made possible. But there is not a tithe of the disturbance that was foretold, or that might have been reasonably expected. We look at the returns of emigration, and we see how the abstraction of labor from our fields has caused the flow of labor from abroad. No such flood has set in upon the country since 1855. We see that the exports of our domestic produce, exclusive of gold, are largely and gratifyingly in excess of the importations of foreign merchandise. We see that the private hordes of those by whose welfare the general prosperity is to be measured—the deposits of the laboring men and women in the savings banks—have largely increased. We know that in no market can stagnation be found. Labor has its remuneration and just reward. Capital is fully and profitably employed. Our cities are growing under the influence of substantial prosperity. At peace with all the outside world, the wonderful vitality and unmeasured resources of our people are called into full play; and, though a million of men are under arms, the millions left at home, with greater industry and zeal, do the work of all. Our ports are alive with the commerce of the world, and our manufactories are vocal with the hum of industry that is never hushed. Credit stands on a firm basis, and the confidence of man in man, and in the ability of the Government to put an end to this rebellion, in the practical assertion of the supremacy of the law, is not a bit impaired. On the contrary, there are thousands—men who are distinguished for the general soundness of their views—who aver that in all which has a place in proper estimates of a nation's wealth and power, the Republic is richer to-day than when the war began.

We see how the country endures the unaccustomed strain. We see how false is the assertion that ruin is upon us; and making the most extravagant allowance for the increase of the national debt, we see in the facts that we state, the improbability of the ruin that is foretold. The country is strong; and were we to predict three years more of war, we could say that, at the end of the struggle, avoiding foreign complications and Northern revolutions, we should emerge from it more powerful than we are to-day.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE SOLDIERS.

The New York *World*, which, under Fernando Wood's wooden management, has run a-muck against every principle of law, order and loyalty, and piques itself upon its rebel grit and colors, has now struck the last note in the gamut of traitorism by coming down pell mell upon the soldiers, and opposing their right to vote, which the best jurists in the country have decided to be strictly Constitutional.

Fernando says that to give suffrage to the soldiers is at any time an absurdity, and that by taking the field in our armies they virtually sacrifice the privileges of citizenship; reasoning that a soldier is but a machine, and merely acts as he is made to act by the "man that pulls the ropes." To allow them to vote, he continues, and then permit the power that feeds, clothes and pays them [illegible] to dictate what that vote should be, is a mockery upon justice and the elective franchise, and would inevitably lead to abuses dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Fernando is evidently in a delirium tremens of rage at the prospect of having the Copperhead party beaten by the votes of the army. A fine deal he cares for the liberties of the people and the abuses of the elective franchise! He has already proved how much he cares for them, and for the country, by doing his best to ruin both, and by offering a perpetual *Te Deum* for the success of rebeldom. If Fernando were sure, or only half thought, that there was a chance of the soldiers voting the Copperhead ticket, upon any issue, he would eat his own words with as little remorse as an Anthropophagus would cook and eat his own grandmother. It is the loyalty of the soldiers that he dreads, and well he may; for in spite of the power that feeds, and clothes, and pays them, or any other man, they will do their duty and vote down the Copperheads, and the dunderheads, and even Fernando Wood and his woodenheads.

☞ Some one recently observed that the Democratic Administration of Buchanan furnished the rebellion with cannon, and the Confederate Administration of Jeff. Davis repaid the obligation by furnishing our side with Generals. One thing is certain that, if Jeff. Davis had openly appointed our commanders, he could not have found a batch within our lines, that would have played into his hands more effectually than those who commanded our armies during the first eighteen months of the war. During that dark, shameful and perilous period, the Copperhead party furnished the Generals and the *policy* on which the war was to be conducted. Who wonders that disaster and disgrace were the only fruits gathered?

☞ Certain persons of the Copperhead persuasion deny that the existing rebellion is a pro-slavery one. The leaders of the rebellion do not thank these flunkies for this denial. The Vice President of the Confederates solemnly proclaimed slavery to be the corner-stone of their new nation. The assertion was received as true throughout the length and breadth of rebeldom. The Southern Church preach the divinity of the peculiar institution, and the rebel Bishops in their recent Pastoral Letter, are not ashamed to avow that the rebel States "are about to plant their national life" on slavery. What object have the Copperheads in contradicting their Southern friends? Don't the rebels themselves best know what they are fighting for?

☞ Is it not a little curious that those who clamor loudest for the sanctity of the Constitution, and shudder most lest it may be infringed in quelling the rebellion, are invariably those who sympathize with the Confederates and denounce their own Government? No loyal, earnest man is ever heard charging the Government with trampling on the Constitution—they are only the friends of the rebels who make such charges.

Copperhead Blowing.

[From the Columbus, O., Statesman, April 23.]

We have the gratifying intelligence that the Democracy of Chicago succeeded in electing their entire city ticket, on the 21st inst., by a very handsome majority—as well as twenty out of thirty two members of the Council. This is a most glorious triumph—one that will reinspire the friends of the Union and the Constitution throughout the whole country.

The above is a specimen of the exultation to be found in the Copperhead prints over the frauds perpetrated at our recent election. The "very handsome majority" consists of barely 153 in a poll of 20,350 votes. The "twenty out of thirty two members of the Council" is a falsehood. There were but twenty-two elected, of which the Copperheads secured *twelve*, and the Unionists *ten*. Of those holding over from last year, the Copperheads have seven and the Unionists three, making the new Council stand thirteen Union to nineteen Copperhead. Charles Cassleman, elected in the 12th ward, is probably counted as Copperhead. But he is a War Democrat, and was elected on the pledge of being such, over his Republican competitor, Steinhaus, who was unpopular with a great many Union men of the ward.

I. H. Batten was beaten in the 14th ward by V. Rub, Dem., for some personal reason of which we have not heard. The ward gave 38 Union majority. In the 13th ward I. Lauer, Union, came within eleven votes of beating his Copperhead competitor. Such are the facts connected with the election of Aldermen.

The "glorious triumph" cackled over by the Columbus paper, will "inspire the friends of Union" with Jeff. Davis, and the friends of the "constitution" of the rebels, but loyal men are grieved at the stigma put upon the good name of the Metropolis of the Northwest. But this disgrace—the result of frauds of the blackest kind, will be wiped out, and the reputation of Chicago for unconditional loyalty will yet be vindicated.

The Broadway Railroad.

The Broadway Railroad is assuming a peculiarly perplexing position. The Mayor signed the Common Council grant on Thursday afternoon, and the Harlem Company put men at work forthwith to lay the track. In the evening the State Senate concurred in the Assembly bill, which gives the grant to the Law crowd and repeals the Harlem grant of 1832, but in consequence of voting down one minor amendment the bill must go back to the Assembly. In the city most people are glad at even a prospect of staving off the Albany job, but there is much doubt as to the final success of the Common Council's plan.

Mayor Opdyke, in signing the Common Council bill says:

Between these two grants there can be no hesitation in making a choice. The latter [Harlem R. R.] will afford a large annual revenue to the city, amounting, in the long series of years during which it may be expected to be used, to many millions of dollars, and to that extent diminishing the taxation of our citizens, and at the same time relieving the city and property owners on the route from the expense of repairing and periodically repaving the streets. No grant, for any other of the railroads authorized to be constructed in our streets, has approached to this one in the liberality with which it provides for the interests of the city.

While their workmen were busy on the street, all the officers of the Harlem Railroad Company left town to avoid injunctions, injunctions, which were, nevertheless, served on the foremen, and the work stopped. The Company have, however, the advantage of having broken ground.

Emigration.

An extraordinary emigration has set in from Ireland for the United States. All the Irish papers that have lately come to hand contain accounts of the exodus of that people. It is no longer confined, as heretofore, to the South and Southwest of Ireland, but the thrifty North and enterprising Eastern counties pour forth their skilled artisans and industrious farmers. From Belfast we hear of the departure of a hundred male and female cotton weavers. From Tralee and Kilkenny two hundred persons, chiefly of the farming class, left in one week. Six hundred of both sexes embarked from Dundalk during the last week in March, and five hundred more left the following week. Sligo is thronged with men, women and children from the interior, waiting for conveyance. One hundred and twenty sailed from Drogheda on the 6th of April. At Cork the wharves are filled with emigrants and their baggage. Similar scenes occur in all the other seaport towns. At Liverpool the emigrant ships were never doing a better business. In the single month of March 12,6[illegible]4 persons sailed, being an increase of 10,010 over the corresponding period last year. Of these, 10,818 were for the United States.

☞ Prentice says there are so many more women than men in the South that it is thought that a law establishing polygamy will be enacted there, each man to be allowed five wives. Is not this a strong encouragement to our rebel women here in Kentucky to persevere in their efforts to get the State into the Southern Confederacy? How would they like to see the awful husband-famine extended over Kentucky?

Rebel Debts.

Mr. Memminger, a few days ago, sent a communication to the rebel Congress, in which he informs that body that the estimated expenses of carrying on the rebellion for the six months, ending December 31st, 1863, the last six months of the present year, will be, according to prices ruling in the South, fifty millions of dollars per month.

What a little drop in the bucket of rebel outlay is the paltry sum of fifteen millions, just borrowed abroad! Fifty millions per month is a frightful debt to be contracted by a people which numbered, at the beginning of the rebellion, only five millions, and whose tax-paying population is almost entirely under arms. But after all, with a repudiator as President, and with men at the head of affairs whose first act was to refuse to pay their personal debts to Northern creditors, the matter is not so alarming to a rebel as it would be to an honest man.

A Little Tempest in Kentucky.

Several Michigan regiments, now stationed in Kentucky to defend that State from rebel forays, are publishing at Lebanon a little journal called *The Union Vidette*. Singularly enough, this little sheet has stirred up an immense deal of indignation among the so-called loyal press of Kentucky. The *Democrat* and *Journal* of Louisville denounce it as an unmitigated Abolition publication of the most incendiary character, and its publishers as traitors and secessionists. A temperate discussion of the question "Is the President's Proclamation constitutional?" in the first number, is the cause of all this hullaballoo, and the suppression of the paper is loudly called for. Now, the most radical portion of the obnoxious article, which we give below, would be termed hereabout sound and patriotic. We quote:

"We did not bring on the war, but with God's help we intend to end it. We did not break the peace, but we hope to re-establish it. We desire peace, and the terms are easy and simple. The price is submission. Submission not to us, not to the North, not to the Lincoln Administration, but to the Government as our fathers made it. Let them undo what they have violently done. Let them surrender the forts, arsenals, and ships they have seized; give up the mints and custom houses they have stolen. Let them submit the question in dispute to the decision of the ballot-box rather than of the cartridge-box, and then there will be peace. Till then, *never!*"

We don't think anybody but a Kentucky "Unionist" could possibly discover anything treasonable or incendiary in such sentiments as these.

☞ An article or pretended letter appeared in the secesh organ of this city, some three or four weeks since, dated at "Tallahatchie River, Miss., March 23," which represents to come from "We, the soldiers of th 29th, 33d and 36th regiments of Iowa volunteers." In the article "we the soldiers," it is set forth that "We believe, as Douglas and other men before us did, that war is disunion, and we believe that this war never can be settled by fighting, short of a separation of our Union. We also condemn the present policy of carrying on the war, as the slave—the negro, we mean, of the South—is in a better condition than if freed, and we believe, if freed, he would be a curse to our country." And much other of the same sort. In reply to all this we have word direct from Col. Rice, of the 33d Iowa, named above, saying that a more unmitigated mis-statement of the facts were never made, even by as unscrupulous a falsifier as the head of that Copperhead concern. So far from the statement being true, he asserts, and we believe him, that a set of more determined, uncompromising, unyielding, Administration war men cannot be found in the United States. This sentiment has been demonstrated at all times and on all occasions.

Gen. Asboth to a Lady.

The following letter from Gen. Asboth to a lady, the wife of a rebel officer, will be read with interest:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE, COLUMBUS, Ky., April 10, 1863.

MADAM—You have asked me, the military representative of the United States in this district, to permit your husband, Mr. Lillard, a Captain in the rebel army, to return home to the estates of his mother-in-law, Widow King, in this vicinity, and remain there on his parole of honor, for the protection of his family, without taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Lillard has, without the least provocation, taken up arms against a most kind and beneficent Government, and must, therefore, suffer the consequences of his own criminal acts. The fact that you are thereby left unprotected, (which I am not prepared to admit,) should not interfere with the due administration of justice in his case, any more than in that of any other offender against the majesty of the law.

The nature of your request shows that you have as yet formed a very limited idea of the enormity of the crime of which your husband is guilty; and when I contrast the vast sum of human misery caused by this rebellion, with your little inconveniences, you will pardon me if I conclude that your sufferings are light in comparison, and that your application, under the circumstances, to say the least, is very inconsiderate.

I have to act in accordance with the general orders of my Government, dictated by wisdom and justice, and to their requirements Mr. Lillard must submit.

If he prefers withholding his allegiance to his lawful Government, and you, madam, nevertheless, wish to be united to him, this had better be done within the rebel lines.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) A. ASBOTH, Brig. General.
Mrs. Hattie Lillard, near Columbus, Ky.

Gen. Bragg's Report of the Battle of Stone River.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Stone River "censures Gen. Hardee for general mismanagement and reflects severely upon Gen. Breckinridge; indeed, that such is its remarkable character that it must necessarily bring about a court of inquiry in the premises." A letter from Bragg's army about this report says:

Gen. Breckinridge is charged with total incompetency and blamed with the miscarriage of the battle. Gen. Cheatham with being inebriated on the field in the presence of the enemy. Gen. Hardee is censured with slowness and inaction; Gen. McCown and command with the disobedience of orders. Gen. Polk's name is not mentioned in the report. Gens. Claibourn and Withers are complimented. The highest tribute of praise and honor is paid to General Withers and command, awarding him the credit of having saved the day by the courage, discipline and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of his division.

This correspondent says, "Oh! Bragg, you will be damned for telling the truth."

Letter from John G. Whittier.

At a late Union meeting of citizens of all parties in Amesbury, Mass., a letter was read from the poet Whittier, from which we extract the following passage:

"I regard it as of the utmost importance that, in this hour of trial, men of all parties should remember only that they are American citizens. The life of the country is at stake, and however we may continue to call ourselves, there are really but two parties—the party of loyal men and the party of traitors. For myself, I can say in all sincerity, that I am more than ready to lay aside whatever of merely party feeling and prejudice I may have entertained, and act cordially with any and all loyal men, who are willing to act with me. At a time like this, we owe undivided allegiance to our country. We were American citizens before we were Republicans or Democrats—and it matters little who is in or out of office, so that the country is saved."

PRONOUNCED A FORGERY.—The friends of General Burnside pronounce "Order No. 8," published in the New York *Herald*, and attributed to him, a forgery. They say he never would have been guilty of the folly and indiscretion of assuming to dismiss from service a Major General, like Hooker, who had a right on any charge made against him to demand a trial.

PERSONAL.

Anthony Sims, the fugitive slave, whose capture and restoration in Boston, some seven or eight years since, caused so much excitement in that city, and, in fact, all through the Union, arrived back in Boston on the 23d inst., having escaped from his servitude in Vicksburg. Anthony will probably never more be a slave.

—The Brooklyn *Times* says Mr. John J. Schroeder, formerly of that place, but a resident of Richmond since 1856, where he edited the *News*, a paper of the J. M. Botts stamp, escaped about ten weeks ago, and called at the *Times* office on Saturday. Mr. Schroeder says McClellan might have taken Richmond with perfect ease, had he chosen to do so previous to the Seven Days' battles, it being perfectly defenceless.

—On Wednesday, the entire receipts of the United States Treasury footed up over $7,000,000, of which about $3,325,000 came from Jay Cooke & Co., for convertibles, and about $3,125,000 from Mr. Cisco, Treasurer at New York.

—William B. Blake, the old and well known comedian, died in New York on Thursday last. His age was about fifty-eight. He was born in Halifax, N. S., and made his first appearance in New York in 1824. His early role was that of a genteel comedian, but becoming very corpulent, he changed it for "serious and comic old men," and in this line he was never surpassed by any man on the stage.

—Captain Marble, company E, 45th Illinois volunteers, writes us from Memphis, that Rufus Longdon, a member of his company, and a resident of Ogle county, is a deserter, and has been since Oct. 10th, 1862. After remaining at home some time, he came to Chicago, and through some underhand means got an "honorable discharge" from Captain Pomeroy.

—A Mr. Noble, of Ohio, says that "any possible peace is better than this war." We don't know what Mr. Noble's Christian name is, says Prentice, but it ought to be *Ig*.

—"I want a safeguard," said a violent rebel to Gen. Negley, the other day. "Hang out the American flag," replied the General, "that is the best safeguard I know of."

—A telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati papers, says that Jim Clay is under Humphrey Marshall. In this case, says the Louisville *Journal*, the poor fellow must be crushed as flat as a pancake.

FROM PORTER'S FLEET.

How the Vicksburg Batteries were Passed by Admiral Porter's Vessels.

Eight Gunboats and Two Transports Below Ready for Service.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., Friday Noon, April 17, 1863.

Ever since the investment of Vicksburg by the Union blockading squadron, those who knew best about such things have been loudest in their demand that the iron-clads should "do something." These ignorant clamorers have at last had an opportunity to see "something" done. Admiral Porter has demonstrated that he has the skill, courage, and capacity to be equal to any naval emergency, and that in point of doing the right thing at the right time he is not behind any commander in the Union service.

It was generally understood that an attempt would be made to run the blockade, but the extent of the enterprise was kept a secret until a day or two before it was carried out. Extensive preparations in the mouth of the Yazoo, where the fleet lay, indicated that Admiral Porter would take at least eight or nine of the iron-clad vessels, comprising the greater part of his fleet, below, and that from the character of these preparations, nothing would be left undone to ensure the safety of the lives aboard, and the vessels themselves. The decks, over the boilers, were covered with sand bags and the other parts of the boats were covered with hay and cotton bales, rendered more impervious by compression. Seven boats were thus prepared, some accounts say eight, but the eighth vessel was only a tug. The Benton, with the Admiral aboard, took the lead, followed in line by the Lafayette, Carondelet, St. Louis, Sterling Price and Tuscumbia. The gunboats were followed by the steamers Henry Clay, Forrest Queen and Silver Wave, each with two barges in tow, loaded with supplies for the troops at Carthage.

The night was not at all favorable, for the sky was spangled with stars and a steady western breeze was blowing, which of course carried the least noise to the ears of the rebel sentries. Admiral Porter, knowing this full well, ordered "lights out" and the vessels to drift down and not attempt to turn a wheel until the batteries commenced firing. The fleet started at ten o'clock and disappeared around the point at eleven, and soon after the batteries opened. The Flag-ship reached the front of the city before the first shot was fired, when the gallant little craft replied at once. The Benton is the bravest of our iron-clads, but she is at the same time one of the most unfortunate, for she never goes into an engagement but she gets struck, and has some of her crew killed and wounded.

At half-past eleven the bombardment was under full headway, and about that time a fire broke out or was kindled in the city, which illuminated the scene, now at the height of its dreadful interest. The fleet was between the upper and the lower batteries, and every gun of the enemy was delivering its fire. The impression here is that the rebels did not fire as rapidly nor with half the vigor that they have on former occasions, and this would seem probable on account of the escape of the iron-clads from any material damage. They were struck pretty often, but, thanks to the means used for their protection, they got down in safety, with the single loss of one man on the Benton, and the wounding of two others by a shot which entered one of her ports.

At twelve o'clock the transport Henry Clay was struck by a shot under her water-line, and at the same time a shell exploded among the cotton bales used to protect her sides, setting fire to the boat, which enabled the rebel gunners to see to better advantage. It is affirmed that the rebels set fire to houses in the city to aid them, but this at best is only conjecture. The crew of the consuming craft sought refuge from the devouring elements in yawls, and in the barges alongside, and escaped in safety. The battery in front of the rebel hospital did the heaviest firing and kept it up longer. The rebels expended a vast amount of ammunition, but to very little purpose, for despite the loss of the Henry Clay, Admiral Porter deserves credit for his brave and successful *fete* of storming and running past the Vicksburg batteries.

As soon as the Admiral reached Warrenton, the pop guns of that sink-hole opened upon his invulnerable fleet, but he replied in such unmistakeable terms, that the guns were not only silenced, but the works were totally destroyed. They were two casemated batteries, covered with railroad iron, intended for seven guns; but only field pieces, or at least small siege guns, had been mounted. I forgot to state that the Forest Queen had her scape pipes cut, in the boiler-room, which completely disabled her, and might have resulted in her total loss to us, but for the bravery of the Captain of the Tuscumbia, who ordered his boat back and took the transport in tow.

All glory to our brave fellows who undertook this hazardous enterprise; all credit to Admiral Porter for the prominent part he took in its plan and execution.

The fleet has gone to Carthage, to co-operate with whatever plans are now afoot, for the last, and which is hoped will be the successful attack on Vicksburg. BOD.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Last night (Thursday) everything was in complete readiness before dark. The plan decided upon was that the iron-clads should pass down in single file, with intervals between the boats of a few hundred yards, and that when in front of the batteries they should engage them with their broadside guns, making as much smoke as possible, under cover of which the transports should endeavor to pass them.

A warm, cloudless day was succeeded by a clear twilight, beneath which boats from all points up the river began to assemble at the "Lower Landing" a place about four miles in a direct line from Vicksburg, and which in daylight affords an extended and detailed view of the city and its fortifications. The *Von Phul*, having on board Gen. Grant and wife, Gen. McClernand and wife, together with several other military officials and ladies also came down from Milliken's Bend, and took a position just at the head of the canal, where her passengers had a most excellent view of the whole operation. The *Rocket*, with Gen. Thomas, made its appearance near the canal, and landed the General, who proceeded further down in a skiff, and took a position where he could speak the gunboats after passing the main batteries. Other parties proceeded down in skiffs, yawls, tugs, &c., and placed themselves wherever they imagined the best view of the coming spectacle could be obtained. In short, by nine o'clock the audience was all seated, and waiting impatiently for the opening of the performance.

There were in all perhaps thirty boats at the landing, each of which was black with spectators, of whom not a few were ladies; these, and the stars, were the witnesses, and constituted an audience at once large and respectable. I am bound to say that the stars were the more serious and quiet portion of the gathering; the balance passed the hours of waiting in jokes, laughter, choruses and love-making—which, together with a running fusilade of champagne corks, indicated anything but an appreciation of the fact that the drama about to open was a tragedy instead of a roaring farce.

Lights twinkled busily from the Vicksburg hillsides until about 10 o'clock, when they disappeared, and about the same moment song and laughter on our side were hushed, as a shapeless mass of what looked like a great fragment of darkness was discerned floating noiseless down the river. It was the Benton—it passed and disappeared in the night, and was succeeded by another bank of darkness—the Lafayette, with the Price lashed to her starboard side. And thus they continued across the narrow vista which opened itself to our eyes, as if huge shadows detached themselves from the darkness above, floated across our vision, and disappeared in the darkness below. Ten of these noiseless shapes revealed themselves and disappeared, and then we knew that all the actors in the play had given us the first scene of the first act.

Three-quarters of an hour passed; people heard nothing, save their own suppressed breathings; saw nothing, save a long low bank of darkness, which, like a black fog, walled the view below, and joined the sky and river in the direction of Vicksburg. And all watched this gathering of darkness, for in it we knew were thunders, and lightnings, and volcanoes, which at any instant might light up the night with fierce irruptions.

So long a time passed without any thing occurring, that people began to believe that the rebels had determined, for some malevolent purpose, to allow the fleet to pass below without obstruction; some men offered bets to back such opinions. However, this supposition was hardly broached ere it was contradicted most emphatically. At just a quarter before eleven, two bright, sharp lines of flame flashed through the darkness, at the extreme right of the Vicksburg batteries; and, in an instant, the whole length of the bluffs was a blaze with fire. The fleet, which had rounded the Point, and now lay squarely before the city, at once responded by opening their ports and pouring their full broadside of twenty-five heavy guns, charged with grape and schrapnel, directly against the city.

This introduced the second scene, and a most exciting one was it—the stars were veiled with crimson, the earth rocked with heavy thunders.

A great cloud of smoke rolled heavily over the gunboats, and in this the three transports entered and made their "best time" down the river. The Forest Queen, which was in the advance, received a shot in the hull, and another through the steam-drum, which disabled her instantly. The Henry Clay, that came next, stopped, to prevent her running into the other, and at the same moment was struck by a shell that set her cotton on fire. The crew, demoralized by the stoppage and terrified by the fire, ran aimlessly around for a few moments, then launched the yawl, sprang into it, and pulled for the shore. The pilot finding that no engineers obeyed the bells, staid a short time till the fire began to scathe round him, when he seized a plank, jumped overboard, and was picked up by a gunboat. The Clay, in the meantime, became a great blazing mass, that floated down the river until it disappeared below Warrenton. Had she been manned by men of nerve, the fire would have been extinguished and the boat carried through safely; the fact of her floating so far, shows that her hull was uninjured.

The Forest Queen was taken in tow by a gunboat and towed below without further damage. The Silver Wave did not receive a scratch.

The Vicksburg batteries were passed in about an hour and a quarter. Upon reaching Warrenton our gunboats took the initiative by pouring in their broadsides the instant they reached position, and so continuous and terrific was their fire that the enemy scarcely ever attempted a response.

In fine, the fleet ran the blockade, losing only the transport Henry Clay, and one man killed and two others wounded on the Benton. This is all our loss, which, considering the tremendous magnitude of the dangers through which the fleet passed, is next to none at all.

IN FRONT OF VICKSBURG, April 20, 1863.

DULLNESS AGAIN.

The excitement occasioned by the passage of the Vicksburg batteries has subsided, and every thing wears its old aspect of dullness again.

There are whispers that to-night or to-morrow night six transports more will attempt to run the batteries. It is doubtful if their success will equal that of a few days ago. When it is undertaken I shall endeavor to be near enough to witness it.

This evening a commission is busily engaged in appraising the boats for which, in case of loss, the Government will remunerate their owners. Around the engines and that portion of the machinery most easily endangered by cannon shot, there have been placed bales of cotton—one hundred on each boat, which, in case of success, "and after the fall of Vicksburg," is to be shipped to Memphis, and sold, and the proceeds divided among the crew.

THE NEXT DEMONSTRATION.

Once at New Carthage, with this additional transportation, it would seem that we were prepared for almost any aggressive movement. What that will be I cannot say, but that the demonstration, either for feint or attack, will look towards Big Black River, I am confident. The information comes, that, fearing this, the enemy have taken to fortifying the bluffs at Grand Gulf, commanding its mouth and the Mississippi above. The nature and topography of this section is such that it can be easily and thoroughly fortified. That this is yet done is hardly probable, but that it will be, unless we, by the celerity of our movements, prevent it, is certain.

THE CANAL TO DUCKPORT.

The canal at Duckport is finished, and to-day the tug Rawling steamed through the opening in the levee, dragging three flatboats loaded with stores and troops. The negro pioneer corps is six miles in the interior removing the obstructions from Roundaway and Bushy Bayous. No serious difficulty is apprehended in navigating these bayous unless it be from guerillas upon the banks. Troops are marching through to New Carthage almost daily. One brigade left this morning. In a week the greater part of the army will follow.

GOV. YATES.

Gov. Yates of Illinois is expected here this evening. His particular mission I do not know.

NEW ORDER FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Thomas, a short time since, issued the following order which is important as indicating the policy of the Administration, in reference to abandoned property, contrabands and cotton.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA, April 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 4.—1. The sixth section of the act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts of the United States is in these words: "And be it further enacted that it shall be the duty of every officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor or marine in the naval service of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give receipt therefor, and in case he shall refuse or neglect to do so, he shall be tried by a court-martial and shall be dismissed from the service, or if an officer, reduced to the ranks, or suffer such other punishment as the said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States."

2. It will be seen from the foregoing that all abandoned property belongs to the United States, and no person can be permitted to collect, purchase or ship the same to a market. Accordingly, all cotton lying on or near the banks of the Mississippi River, below Memphis, will, when collected (and including such as may be on transports for shipment), be turned over to proper officers of the Quartermaster's Department, for shipment to the Depot Quartermaster at Memphis.

3. All contracts made with, or permits given to individuals to pick or save abandoned cotton, are hereby rescinded. Hereafter cotton in the field will be picked under the supervision of the Superintendent of Contrabands, until such time as orders shall issue regarding the occupation of plantations. Protection will be afforded the contrabands engaged in picking, when it can be done without injury to the service, until the organization of the negro regiments, when that duty will be performed by them.

4. All speculators or dealers in cotton are hereby required to leave the Lower Mississippi, to a point as far north as Memphis. All commanders are required to see that this order is executed.

5. This order will be read at the head of every regiment.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE BATTERY.

The new Battery on the Peninsula opposite Vicksburg, is working well. The regiment who have it in charge, have obtained the range of the Depot and several of the prominent buildings, and daily drop shell all around them. Day before yesterday one shell exploded in the large depot building and leveled the greater portion of it to the ground. Another struck a train of cars and scattered the freight right and left like a whirlwind. The enemy have replied to some extent, but either because they don't know the range, or because they don't wish to waste their powder, they have for the last three days kept quiet. This morning there was heavy firing on our part, but with what success I have not learned.

The weather continues warm but healthy. BOD.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Got into the Wrong Pew—Didn't Come Here for that Purpose—Rebel Reconnoissance—Recruits Coming in—National Banks—Form for Application.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.

GOT INTO THE WRONG PEW.

The Rev. Mr. Martin, alluded to recently, as having been arrested for treasonable practices, is now in this city, together with his family, in charge of a guard, on the way to "Dixie's Land." A rebel officer was captured at Martin's house, at the same time the parson was arrested. He had just arrived on a visit to his lady-love, one of the Misses Martin, in time to have his dreams of bliss rudely dissipated. While he graces the Old Capitol Prison, he will have the consolation to know that the object of his affections is among her friends, and enjoying the luxuries of the Sunny South.

DIDN'T COME HERE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Several of the colored brethren of this city, actuated, no doubt, by the desire to impress the Haytien Minister with the idea that he was not to be slighted by that persuasion, called upon him a few days ago. On being admitted into the presence of the mulatto dignitary, he wanted to know what they wanted of him. On replying that they had merely called to pay their respects, he politely informed them that "he had come here to represent his Government, and not to entertain colored people." He thereupon dismissed them, directing the servant at the same time to show them out the *back way*.

REBEL RECONNOISSANCE.

A company of sixty or seventy rebel cavalry yesterday made their appearance near the Great Falls of the Potomac, about fifteen miles from Washington. Their object undoubtedly was to reconnoitre the strength and locality of the Union forces in that vicinity.

RECRUITS COMING IN.

Of thirty-six rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Milroy's forces in Western Virginia, and brought to Baltimore yesterday, eighteen took the oath of allegiance, and eight of them signified their intention to join a loyal Virginia regiment.

OFFICIAL FORM OF APPLICATION UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

We reproduce from official sources a copy of the form of preliminary certificate to an organization under the National Banking Law:

We, whose names are specified in article fourth of this certificate, have associated ourselves for the purpose of transacting the business of banking, under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863.

First. The name and title of this Association shall be the National Banking Association of ——.

Second. The said Association shall be located in the —— of ——, county of ——, and State of ——, where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on.

Third. The capital stock of this Association shall be —— dollars, and the same shall be divided into —— shares of one hundred dollars each.

Fourth. The name and residence of each of the stockholders of this Association, with the number of shares held by each, is as follows:

Name. Residence. No. of shares.

Fifth. Said Association shall commence on the —— day of ——, 186 .

Sixth. This certificate is made in order that we may avail ourselves of the advantages of the aforesaid act.

Witness our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF —— } ss.

On this, the —— day of ——, A. D. 186 , personally came before me ——, ——, to me well known, who severally acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this ——.

Georgia Refusing to Prop the Falling Rebel Cause.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The State of Georgia, dragged under force and menace into the iniquity of revolt against the Federal authority, is at last avenging herself upon the conspirators who led her into crime. Her Legislature has recently refused to endorse the Confederate currency, and has also rejected the bill to compel the planting of provision crops alone. The former of these acts is a most significant confession of want of confidence in the stability of the Confederacy, and the latter is hardly less important, as indicating a determination on the part of the people no longer to submit to sacrifice and privation for the benefit exclusively of the slaveholding class, who precipitated upon them the horrors of revolution. Another evidence of the growing indisposition of the Empire State of the South to acquiesce in the arbitrary demands of the rebel leaders is furnished in the refusal of her Legislature to pass a bill taxing those who refuse to take the Confederate oath fifty per cent. of the amount required for public purposes. This action intimates clearly that in Georgia it is not considered an offence deserving punishment, at least of any severe character, to decline to throw off allegiance to the Federal authority and unite in the conspiracy for its overthrow.

ANOTHER REBEL EMISSARY.

Escape of a Son of George N. Sanders with Dispatches for the Confederate Government—He Crosses into Canada by way of St. Mary's River—Great Excitement in the Upper Country.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 25th.]

A communication has just been received from Mackinaw, which gives the particulars of the passage through that country of Reid Sanders, a son of the notorious George N. Sanders and his escape to Canada, with dispatches from the rebel government, for transmission to Commissioner Slidell, at Paris. The statement of our informant is as follows: The United States Assessor for the Mackinaw district, together with the Sheriff of Mackinaw county, had been on a visit to Delta county, in the Bay de Noquette section, for the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes. On their way back they overtook a quiet young man of whom they made inquiries concerning the roads, and other matters on which they wished to be informed. They received no answer to their interrogatories, however, and the fact was soon ascertained that their fellow-traveller was both deaf and dumb. He had with him a small slate, with which he was able to converse with them in writing. The Assessor and Sheriff endeavored to persuade the "unfortunate" young man to return with them to Green Bay, for the reason that he had no bedding, and not sufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in that cold climate. To these kind persuasions, however, he refused to listen, stating that he had a cousin at Sault Ste. Marie, whose name he gave as "Mr. Mallette," whom he had not seen in twenty-three years, and it was his unalterable determination to steer for that place. He also stated that he wished to enjoy the pleasures of a hunt in the vicinity of the Sault, and, to combine profit with pleasure, he was intending to speculate in furs. He accompanied the officials as far as Mackinaw, enjoying the hospitalities of their tents, and passing the time as socially as, under the circumstances, could be expected. He stopped at Mackinaw three or four days, and at the end of that time accompanied the mail carriers to the Sault. On the way the party often met other travelers, with whom the mute conversed with his slate, writing French as easily and fluently as English. He is described as being a splendid penman, and a scholar of no ordinary merit. When within about three miles of the Sault he bid adieu to his companions on the journey, and, procuring an Indian canoe, crossed the St. Mary's River for Canada, at a double quick rate of speed. No sooner had he reached *terra firma* on the Canadian side, than he at once regained full possession of all his faculties, and, in good French ordered breakfast, and likewise ordered a team to go to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay. He stated to his Cadadian friends that his name was Reid Sanders, and that he was on his way to Paris, with dispatches for Slidell from the government of the Southern Confederacy.

The United States Assessor of Mackinaw has, since the escape of Sanders, received a very polite letter from his "mute" companion on his voyage home, thanking him for his kindness and the many attentions bestowed so profusely upon an unfortunate wayfarer. He has since taken his departure, and is now on his way to his destination, beyond the reach of interception by any inquiring officials of the "Yankee Government." The Assessor and Sheriff state that he played his part to perfection, and, as they had no reason to suspect anything wrong, they do not seem to regard themselves in any way responsible for the escape of the impudent "emissary."

Considerable excitement was created, both in Canada and on the American side, when the fact of the escape of Sanders with his incendiary dispatches, became known. It is a lucky coincidence that all his business was transacted with Republicans. If it had been otherwise, and Democrats had aided and befriended him, it is more than probable that all who were connected with the transaction would have been denounced as traitors, and at once been made the subjects of severe punishment by "the authorities that be."

The purport of the dispatches are not, of course, known. That they are important may be inferred from the fact of the great trouble taken to secure their safe conveyance to a foreign country for transmission.

How the Rebels got News of our Army Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs:

Since the commencement of the war there have been serious leaks near headquarters, the rebels receiving early notice of important army orders, and such information as would give them early warning of all our movements of troops. Efforts to ferret out the traitors have been unavailing, but no doubt existed of their being in a high position.

Watch was set over a number, and finally two clerks were caught carrying rebel mails, and arrested by Col. Baker on Sunday last: James L. Addison, Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, and Anthony Addison, his brother, Chief Clerk in the Pension Bureau. James L. Addison has been in the War Department thirty years, and has had access to all the important orders and rumors and movements of every regiment in the army. Both own farms south of here, in Maryland, and keep up nearly daily communication by means of carriages.

Near their farms lives the Rev. John Martin, who was Postmaster, and who forwarded letters, &c., across the Potomac River to the rebel army. It is believed that they have been doing a large business in this way, carrying quinine and other valuable articles. Minister Martin has a beautiful daughter, Miss Ellen, just sweet sixteen, and violently enamored of a Captain in the rebel army, who has been one of the mail agents.

To day Col. Baker, by order of the Secretary of War, arrested the whole family, consisting of the father, four daughters and two sons, and brought them to Washington. To-morrow they will be sent outside of our lines, with their baggage. While the officers were there making the arrest, the lover of Miss Ellen hove in sight, on the way for more letters and the orders of the War Department.

His name is Captain Henry Williams, holding, as he says, a commission in the Commissary Department from Jeff. Davis. He was very much surprised at his being arrested, and found out, and at once demanded to be released on parole, and sent South for exchange.

But the rebels having just executed two Union officers as spies, he was, in company with the rest of his colleagues, very promptly and properly handed over to the tender mercies of the Old Capitol Prison. The divine and his daughters are most open and blatant rebels, and poured out insult upon insult upon the men sent to arrest them.

A Copperhead Rebuked by Washington Irving.

The following anecdote is from the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," two of the most delightful volumes, by the by, that ever issued from the press: Irving was descending the Hudson on the steamboat when the tidings of the triumphant entry of the British into Washington, and the acts of uncivilized hostility which followed, first reached him. It was night, and the passengers had betaken themselves to their settees to rest, when a person came on board at Poughkeepsie with the news of the inglorious triumph, and proceeded in the darkness to the cabin to relate the particulars: the destruction of the President's house, the Treasury, War and Navy offices, the Capitol, the depository of the national library and public records. There was a momentary pause after the speaker had ceased, when some paltry spirit lifted his head from his settee, and in a tone of complacent derision, "wondered what *Jimmy* Madison would say now." "Sir," said Mr. Irving, glad of an escape to his swelling indignation, "do you seize upon such a disaster only for a sneer? Let me tell you, sir, it is not a question about *Jimmy* Madison, or *Jimmy* Armstrong. The pride and honor of the nation are wounded; the country is insulted and disgraced by the barbarous success, and every loyal citizen should feel the ignominy and be earnest to avenge it." "I could not see the fellow," said Mr. Irving, "but I let fly at him in the dark." A murmur of approbation followed the outburst, and then every ear was listening for the reply, but the energy of the rebuke had cowed the spokesman, for he did not again raise his voice.

Curious Confession of a K. G. C.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following, which it says it received from a trustworthy source:

A man, of respectable connections, who resided for some years near Dillsburg, Pa., died a few days since at his home. A few hours previous to his death he called a few friends around him, and intimated to them that he could not die peaceably without relieving his conscience of a weight which burdened it.

He confessed that he was a Knight of the Golden Circle, which order was secretly and extensively represented in most Northern cities. He stated that regular and general communication was carried on between the headquarters of the "Knights" and the Cabinet of Jeff. Davis. That he was cognizant that the rebel War Department had arranged with the organization of which he was a member to evacuate Richmond, for the purpose of drawing the Federal force that far South, and while their attention was there engrossed, the rebel army, by a quick flank movement, would descend in full force upon Washington, and, aided by a general uprising of the Knights in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, capture the city and seize upon the Government by force, leaving our army South at liberty to desolate at the expense of restitution in their own States.

This is no fabrication, but unquestionable authority furnishes this confession of a dying man, on a subject now familiar to the residents of the district wherein he resided.

Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh for the Union.

The following letter has been received from the eminent Dr. Thomas Guthrie by Mr. F. B. Potter, President of the (Manchester) Union and Emancipation Society:

SALISBURY ROAD, EDINBURGH, March 26, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter, with the address of the Union Emancipation Society of Manchester; although I could not concur with the framers of that address in every passage, yet I cordially sympathize with its spirit, and fully approve of its general tenor. The advanced position which the Federal Government and the North have taken on the subject of slavery, has made their cause that of humanity and religion; therefore I cannot but wish, and heartily wish, them success against a power which rests on principles as insulting to God as they are cruel to man.

Holding these views, I will esteem it an honor to be enrolled among your Vice Presidents, and have the honor to be, yours truly,

THOMAS GUTHRIE.

EMANCIPATION ENDORSED.—M. Henry Martin, the great French historian, has written a letter to the Paris *Siecle* heartily endorsing the position of President Lincoln on the emancipation question.

Iowa Soldiers Recently Deceased.

List of deceased Iowa soldiers who have died in the hospitals at St. Louis, Mo., April 20 to 23, 1863. Furnished by Thomas W. J. Long, (of Iowa,) State Sanitary Agent at St. Louis, Mo.:

April 20—H. B. Jackson, co A, [illegible] Ill., dysentery; D. Brenenstal, I, [illegible] Ill., typhoid fever; Jas. H. Berry, D, [illegible] Ill., typhoid fever.

April 2[illegible]—Geo. Burchan, I, 4th Va., typhoid fever; N. S. Rigsbey, F, [illegible] Iowa, chronic diarrhea.

General Notices.

GENTEEL FURNITURE.—The entire Household Furniture, lately owned and used by Watson Mathews, Esq., In his private residence, No. 11 Adams street, is now offered at PRIVATE SALE. On the premises, for three days only. [illegible] Parlor, Library, Sitting Room, Hall, and Chamber Furniture, together with Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture and Ware complete. For particulars and prices, apply to the undersigned on the premises, for three days, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., daily. WM. W. STEWART, Agent.

NOTICE—I hereby inform all persons who have any furniture at my place, that I would like to have them take it away before the first of May, as I am going to quit the business and leave the place immediately. I would also inform all my old customers and all others, who will call on me at No. 64 Washington Street, That they will find Turkeys, Chickens, Butter, and Eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, at all times, fresh and the best the country produces. GEO. A. ARNOLD.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON Wanted by J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 South Clark street.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO. 33 & 35 Lake street, AND 39 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, —AND— 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, Have the largest and best assorted stock of CLOTHING, To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of Spanish Linen Coats AND DUSTERS. Our Manufactory is at 120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York. We will sell our Clothing at the Lowest New York, Philadelphia —AND— BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! WICKS, SMITH & CO., Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE, At 25 per cent less than Original Cost. Also, the leading styles of DOMESTIC GOODS, In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates. WICKS, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Franklin street, New York.

BLOSSBURGH COAL—Fresh from the mines, just received and for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Corner Market and Washington sts.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES AND TRUSSES, A Large Assortment AT GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph-st, Chicago.

THE FAMILY WANT. Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer AND STARCHER, for sale, wholesale and retail. Responsible agents wanted. State and County Rights for sale at a low price. A. RIDELL, 204 Lake Street, Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WASHINGTON WHITNEY, of Winchendon, Mass. cautions all persons from buying of G. T. Gilbert, rights to manufacture or sell his EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WRINGER, As he, said Gilbert, has no authority so to do. A. Ridell, 204 Lake street, Chicago, is duly authorized to sell State and County Rights in Western States. WASHINGTON WHITNEY.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR any one wishing to engage in business. A first class STOVE, TIN, AND Hardware Business FOR SALE. Having one of the best stands in the city. Address Post Office Box [illegible], or H. W. LANDRETH, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

STORAGE! STORAGE!—In the most convenient location in the city, directly opposite the Michigan Central Freight Depot. Particular attention given to handling PORK AND BULK MEATS. Apply to LELAND & MIXER, Foot of South Water street.

LASELL SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, MASS. The Summer Quarter of this School commences on THURSDAY, April 30th. This Institution offers to young ladies the best advantages of health and culture in our country. Each department of the school has its separate teacher. For Catalogues, &c., address G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

SEED POTATOES.—Neshannocks, Peach Blows, and other varieties of Potatoes, in large or small quantities. For sale by R. HANSEN & CO., Commission Merchants, 192 South Water street. Orders from the country promptly filled. R. H. & Co.

BUTTER PACKING.—A much needed thing for Chicago to pack butter; warranted to keep sweet twelve months. A party of several years experience, who has packed the celebrated ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, (Having the receipt for the same) for the New York and San Francisco markets, is desirous of negotiating with parties having capital to engage the coming season In Packing Butter for this and other Markets. All necessary information can be had by addressing Post Office Box [illegible].

$50,000 TO LOAN.—J. AUGUSTINE, of Mendota, is prepared to negotiate loans on improved farms in Illinois for parties who wish to borrow money on [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE HAVE newly opened a full line of STEEL, IVORY AND CORAL EAR RINGS, HAIR PINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS, &c., And a beautiful assortment of the new Collarette Neck Ties, All of which the Ladies are invited to inspect. New Sun Umbrellas Received. 78 LAKE STREET.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible] ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, [illegible] ST. MARC, a Soldier of Fortune, E. L. DAVENPORT. [illegible] Box Office from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

BRYAN HALL. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO TURNVEREIN AND Concert by the Great Western Band. PROGRAMME. 1. Overture, (Heindorf)....Great Western Band. 2. Exhibition....By the Turnverein. 3. Marble Statuary; Scene on the Battlefield. 4. Scene and Aria, from Attila, (Verdi)....G. W. Band. 5. Marble Statuary; The Winkelried Monument in Switzerland. 6. Les Pyramides, No. 1, by Members of the Turnverein. 7. Marble Statuary; The defense. 8. Exhibition....By the Turnverein. 9. Potpourin, from I. Lombardi (Verdi)....G. W. Band. 10. Les Pyramides, No. 2, by Members of the Turnverein. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence precisely at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION—Gallery (with seats reserved for Ladies,) 75 cents. All other parts of the Hall, 50 cents. Tickets for the Gallery for sale at BAUER'S MUSIC STORE, corner of Clark and Washington sts.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, April 27th, and every evening during the week. [illegible] the Twin Tragedians, the Foolers from Foocville, Matrimony, La Carnival de Venice, Castre Market on Saturday night, &c. Doors open at 7; commencing at 8 o'clock. Matinee on SATURDAY, May 2d, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents. R. W. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL. The Model Troupe of the World. DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans Minstrels, Burlesque Opera Troupe and Brass Band, of Eighteen Ethiopian Artists, introducing COM. FOOTE AND COL. SMALL, The two smallest, most perfectly formed, best educated, and lightest people ever before the public. POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY! Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 24th, 25th, 27th & 28th. Admitted to be the oldest, most complete, carefully selected, and most extensive band in existence. Com. Foote is twenty two years old, twenty-eight inches high, and weighs but twenty-three pounds. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter before 8. Admission 25 cents. C. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 100,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas. 1[illegible] Lake street, Chicago. Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS. It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine. AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO Post Office Box 2162, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

TRIMMING RIBBONS, plain and quilled. Trimming Velvets, BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c., Large lots, newly received, and greatly reduced in price. Close buyers please call. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

NOTICE.—The advertisement in the Tribune, wherein Washington Whitney "cautions all persons from buying of G. T. Gilbert, rights to manufacture or sell his Excelsior Clothes Wringer"—and wherein it is stated that "said Gilbert has no authority so to do"—is without foundation and false! As I, the undersigned, have Irrevocable and Exclusive Power from said Whitney to sell such rights in the Western States. And I do hereby caution all persons from buying any such rights from A. Ridell, 204 Lake Street, Chicago. G. T. GILBERT.

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR AND PATENT GRADUATING VALVES, COMBINED. Warranted the most perfect Regulator of Steam Engines in the world. Having the Western Agency for the above, we are prepared to fill orders promptly at the manufacturer's prices. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Chicago.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. One Wilder's, cost $50—for sale at $35. One Herring's, cost $180—for sale at $110. One Lillie's Cast Iron, cost $105—for sale at $60. One Lillie's (Bank Safe) cost [illegible]—for sale at [illegible]. All taken in part payment for our new and elegant Safes of Diebold, Bahmann & Co. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

REMOVAL. CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT, PAPER DEALERS, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 86 Dearborn Street. (OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.)

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

READY—(Official) The United [illegible]

HULLED CORN.—Persons [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed to the elegant and spacious [illegible] Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] born street, corner of Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] Particulars in due season. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., Dwelling House [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT Boston Made Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Splendid Mirrors and Curtains, Large and Elegant Dining and Tea Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Piano Forte, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at dwelling house No. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ADMINISTRATORS SALE, By Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. we shall sell at the Office, [illegible] Randolph street, by order of the Administrator of the late W. A. Groves, by catalogue, the entire Library of valuable LAW BOOKS. Office Fixtures, Safe, Tables, Chairs, &c. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. AT AUCTION. At the residence of J. V. Clark, [illegible] between Dearborn and Wolcott streets, on TUESDAY, April 28, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at the dwelling, the entire Furniture, [illegible] Parlor and Dining-room Chairs, Mirrors, Marble Top Tables, Stands, Beds and Bedding, French Bedsteads, Hair and S. G. Mattresses, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Dining Tables, Crockery, Glassware, and one French China Tea Set, [illegible] velvet, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets—all in good order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Fine Furniture, Carpets, And all the Household Goods of the Dwelling [illegible] Adams street. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire household goods contained in the house, consisting of a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glassware, Mirrors, Stoves and Kitchenware. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET, Large sale of new and second hand Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak FURNITURE, Piano Forte, Carpets, Pier Glass, French China, &c. AT AUCTION. At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the furniture of FOUR FAMILIES, Removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Rich Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Suits, Brocketelle, [illegible] Chairs, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Sideboards, Cottage Bedsteads, [illegible] Goods for Parlor, Chamber and Dining room. Also one very superior 7 octave Piano Forte, in good order and as good as new. Also, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] French Plate Pier Glass, [illegible] of the above goods are as good as new, having been well kept. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. The entire Furniture, Carpets, Piano, &c., of the Foster House, at Auction. We shall sell on Monday, May 11th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. and continue until all is sold, the entire furniture of the Foster House, (on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts.) consisting of [illegible] parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, [illegible] hair mattresses, [illegible] given one week before the sale. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] Lake street, corner of Franklin, [illegible] will be sold Cloths, [illegible] Shirts, Brown [illegible] Black Linen Thread; also, a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 28th, [illegible] Kip and Calf Boots, [illegible] and Ties, [illegible] cases Children's Shoes; also [illegible] Grain Boots. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES. On Thursday, April 23d, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, AT 10 O'CLOCK,—WILL BE SOLD AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF Condemned and Captured HORSES, AND BROOD MARES, many with foal. The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Woerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

FLAX SEED From selected seed, and adapted for SOWING PURPOSES. A Limited Quantity FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER AT Chicago Lead and Oil Works. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BLOOD'S BURNISHED EYED NEEDLES. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible] Dropsies, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] and all those distressing and afflicting [illegible] which arise from an unfailing, vitiated [illegible] the blood, defective nutrition, an impure [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases. [illegible] REQUIRES SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] permanently located himself at 83 Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

[illegible] NDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible]

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—[illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! [illegible] between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay. The Casket of Pearls! Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the [illegible] Wives and Daughters of America, [illegible] their Beauty, Vigor and Health. By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. [illegible]

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION. BECAUSE It imparts a natural black or brown. It does not crisp or burn the hair. It does not soil the fastest skin. It is applied in ten minutes. THEREFORE The Man of Taste approves it. Those who value Silken Hair use it. The Ladies everywhere prefer it. Those to whom time is valuable patronize it. [illegible] Price, $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, Diseases of the Air Passages. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible] Randolph st., near the Sherman House. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible] the months to purify the blood, [illegible] the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. [illegible] "MILES' SANO COFFEE." [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863. [illegible]

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN, [illegible] NATHANIEL WHITE, [illegible] 5 South Water Street.

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD. [illegible] PICKLES AND SAUCES [illegible] COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—Todd, Dexter & Co. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Have removed to the elegant and spacious Salesrooms, Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 2d, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of [illegible]. Particulars in due time. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Dwelling House [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT Boston Made Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Splendid Mirrors and Curtains, Large and Elegant Dining and Tea Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Piano Forte, &c. &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of Sylvester Marsh, Esq., No. 48 Wabash avenue. Full particulars and catalogues in a few days. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &C., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at dwelling house No. 30 Fourth av., between Jackson and Van Buren streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ADMINISTRATORS SALE, By Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 1st, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. we shall sell at the Office, No. 46 Dearborn street, by order of the Administrator of the late W. A. Groves, by catalogue, the entire Library of valuable **LAW BOOKS.** Office Fixtures, Safe, Tables, Chairs, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. AT AUCTION. At the residence of J. Y. Clark, [illegible] between Dearborn and Wolcott streets, on TUESDAY, April 28, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell all the above dwelling, the entire Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Tete a-Tete, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Parlor and Dining-room Chairs, Mirrors, Marble Top Tables, Stands, Beds and Bedding, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Hair and S. G. Mattresses, Marble top Bureaus and Washstands, Dining Tables, Crockery, Glassware, and one French China Tea Set, with Gilt Band, kitchen utensils and Cooking Stove, also velvet, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets—all in good order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. **Fine Furniture, Carpets,** And all the Household Goods of the Dwelling 159 Adams street, **AT AUCTION.** On WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell the entire household goods contained in the above house, consisting of a large and general assortment of **Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,** China and Glassware, Mirrors, Stoves and Kitchenware. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. Large sale of new and second hand **Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak FURNITURE,** Piano Forte, Carpets, Pier Glass, French China, &c. **AT AUCTION.** At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock we shall sell the furniture of **FOUR FAMILIES,** Removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Rich Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Suits, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. The entire Furniture, Carpets, Piano, &c., of the Foster House, at Auction. We shall sell, on Monday, May 11th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue until all is sold, the entire furniture of the Foster House, (on the corner of [illegible]) [illegible] Each article will be sold as represented. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 28th, and FRIDAY, May 1st, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT. And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be **LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House.** Our stock being consigned to us by **MANUFACTURERS.** To whom we make advances, GIVES US **UNUSUAL FACILITIES** For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on **MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.** GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, On Thursday, April 23d, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, AT 10 O'CLOCK—WILL BE SOLD, AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF **Condemned and Captured *HORSES*, AND BROOD MARES, many with foal.** The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

FLAX SEED. From selected seed, and expressly for **SOWING PURPOSES.** A Limited Quantity **FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER, AT— Chicago Lead and Oil Works.** E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Special Notices.

[illegible] IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of [illegible] **AND REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,** [illegible] located himself at 84 Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible] 84 Randolph street, (up-stairs) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! REMEDY. [illegible] Address, C. R. SEELEY, P. O. Box 444, Chicago, Ill.

DR. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 125 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—The unusual good success of the local [illegible] 660 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU! [illegible] **The Casket of Pearls!** Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America, [illegible] By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. [illegible]

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION, BECAUSE It imparts a natural black or brown. It does not stain or burn the Hair. It does not rot the fibres of the Skin. It is applied in ten minutes. THEREFORE The Man of Taste approves it. Those who value Silken Hair use it. [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. [illegible]

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, AND Diseases of the Air Passages. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, [illegible] Randolph st., near the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible] Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. **WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S** celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature. [illegible] **GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR** [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER months are the months to purify the blood. Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible] GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, [illegible] DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, [illegible] CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, [illegible]

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its **Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.** [illegible] **Sold at about Half the Price.** [illegible] "MILES' SANO COFFEE." [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863. [illegible] F. TINKHAM, Secretary.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to be ordered for the **GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,** [illegible] **NATHANIEL WHITE, 88 South Water Street.**

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD, [illegible] PICKLES AND SAUCES, [illegible]

BLOOD'S BURNISHED [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, BANKER, Has removed his private Banking office to the east Banking Room, in the Marine Bank Building, recently occupied by Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. **HE WILL CONTINUE A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.** The Marine Company will resume business about the first of May in the office vacated by Mr. Scammon.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the **"BANK OF AMERICA,"** Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO., CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a **General Banking and Exchange Business.** We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers. We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent, when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent, on amounts of $100. J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. **INCORPORATED IN 1861.** Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. G. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—P. H. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. [illegible]

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western References—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN **DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,** Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON **READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.**

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER, 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO, Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa. State Bank of Iowa money converted into United States Treasury Notes at par or New York Exchange at not over ¼ the premium on presentation at our counter.

Commission Merchants.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 180 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 220 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, 27 Beaver street, New York. Best attention given to Consignment of Domestic Produce.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; [illegible] New Orleans, La.; [illegible] New York City. J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 148 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c., &c., for sale, or orders to purchase. Will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates. C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. N. LEONARD, J. R. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 22 and 24 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

Financial.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of any business that may be presented. J. W. McGENNISS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the **RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,** Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 18 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

Business Cards.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.—SAMUEL S. GREELEY, 8 Dearborn street, having filed his bond and taken out license as Surveyor under the provisions of the new City Charter, is prepared to make surveys and subdivisions, and to perform all duties heretofore pertaining to the office of City Surveyor, now abolished.

JEVNE & ALMINI, FRESCO PAINTERS, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CUTLER, BALL & CO. LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS And Commission Merchants, 98 Kinzie street, Chicago.

M. A. HOWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, No. 24 Cortlandt street, New York. ESTABLISHED IN 1837. **Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J.** The special attention given to those who submit their orders to us when unable to visit New York, has won for us a high reputation in the trade. We can guarantee satisfaction to all who send in their orders by letter.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

Copartnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of **G. T. GILBERT & CO.,** of Chicago, Was dissolved on the first day of April, A. D. 1863, by mutual consent of the undersigned. A. BIDELL.

NOTICE.—The notice in yesterday's TRIBUNE, alleging that the partnership under the name of **G. T. GILBERT & CO.,** Was dissolved on the 1st of April, 1863, by mutual consent of G. T. Gilbert and A. Bidell, was utterly false. My name was signed to said notice without my knowledge, authority or consent. Said partnership will continue to the **8th day of January, 1864,** Unless sooner terminated by notice from me, according to the terms of the partnership agreement. G. T. GILBERT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

THE FAST THAT GOD HATH CHOSEN.

BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

HYMN FOR THE NATIONAL FAST, APRIL 30.

"Is it such a fast that I have chosen—a day for a man to afflict his soul; to bow down his head like a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Is not this the fast that I have chosen; to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."—Isaiah lvi. 5, 6.

In deep humility,
Worshipping only Thee,
Prostrate we fall,
And while Thy name we bless,
And own Thy righteousness,
Lord, in our sore distress,
On Thee we call.

Our great sin we bemoan—
Our fathers' and our own;
We cloak no more
The hundred years of wrong
We've nursed and made so strong;
The sin we've loved so long
We now deplore.

As sovereign on Thy throne
Vengeance sits not alone
To scourge our land;
Mercy comes nearer Thee,
And on her bended knee,
Holds back, with strong plea,
Thy chastening hand.

Beneath the tempest's tread
The bulrush bows its head;
But when the blast
That humbled it is o'er,
It lifts itself once more
As proudly as before
The storm o'erpassed.

So be it not with us;
But, while we bow down thus
Beneath Thy frown,
Let us, with penance meet,
Lie lowly at Thy feet,
And ne'er the sin repeat
That brought us down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1863.

The Ecclesiastical Imbroglio

Examination of Mrs. Mary J. Everett.

Change of Base by the Court.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

The third week has been consumed in the trial of the Rev. E. W. Hager, and the prosecution have just got through with the examination of their witnesses, the testimony given by them having already been published as given; Mrs. Everett is the first witness introduced by the defence. She is a candid, intelligent lady, who has no personal interest in the matter, except her desire to represent all the circumstances with which she was acquainted, exactly as they occurred, and that both the accused and the accusers should each stand in their proper light before the world. With a proper appreciation of the candor and honest motives of this witness, the Court, upon hearing her statement, so strongly rebutting to the principal testimony heretofore given, have "changed their base"—the Bishop has very materially modified his rulings as to the admissibility of certain evidence heretofore offered, and appears now as eager as even the defence, to hear her full testimony, notwithstanding its strongly rebutting character. The statement of Mrs. Everett entirely negatives the bed-room scene, which was so beautifully wilted by Mrs. White in her cross examination. Mrs. E. was lying upon the lounge in the parlor, and the doors all being open, nothing of the kind could have transpired, as alleged in the presentment, without her having seen it. Besides it was Mrs E. that asked for the scissors. Again, she states that none of the "grossly immoral conduct" charged as having been committed by Mr. H. during that carriage ride, could have transpired without her notice; and moreover that the conversation during the ride, and ever during Mr. Hager's visit was pleasant and candid. But one of the most important answers given by this witness, is that in which she describes the conversation with Mrs. White after Mr. Hager's departure, when Mrs. W. stated "she did not think Mr. Hager meant any harm," in his frolicksome ways.

Those who have reap the evidence presented by the prosecution should not fail to read that given by the defense.

The following is the evidence given by Mrs. Everett, the questions in some cases being omitted, when the sense or strength of the testimony is not effected.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. M. J. EVERETT.

My name is Mary J. Everett, age 28 years, residence Cleveland Ohio. I have been baptized, but not confirmed. I am not a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church. I was a guest in the family of Edward Lawrence, in this county, for two weeks previous to the 3d of September. I left there on Thursday, the 3d of September. I am married. My husband's name is Sebastian L. Everett. He was with me during a portion of that visit. I do not remember the exact time he came, but he left the Tuesday before I left. My husband is a brother of Mrs. Smith Lawrence. I am acquainted with Rev. Elijah W. Hager. I became acquainted with him at the residence of Mr. Edward Lawrence. Mr. White introduced him to me on the last Sunday in August last, 1862. It was on the afternoon service, in the parlor. I should think it might have been nearly five o'clock. The family took tea that evening, I think, about six o'clock. I recollect that between five o'clock and supper time, Mrs. White gave [illegible] to drink. I recollect of nothing more which occurred [illegible] Mrs. White and Mr. Hager were on the piazza, looking at the clouds; that is all that I recollect before tea. Mr. Stone was at tea (there) that evening. Mr. Hager, Mrs. White and myself were in the parlor, between five o'clock and tea time. I recollect nothing more than what I have already stated. Mrs. White and Mr. Hager were on the piazza looking at the clouds but a short time. There was some conversation between us at that time; it was in reference to the shape of the clouds and their beautiful appearance.

Q.—Did you observe Mr. Hager during that time take Mrs. White by the arm at the shoulder, during the conversation about the clouds?

A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—Please state how the family were occupied so far as you know, after tea, on that day, and where they were, and all that you recollect of the occurrences of the evening.

A.—They were upon the piazza in front of the house occupied in general conversation. Mr. Hager, Mr. Edward Lawrence, and Mrs. Smith Lawrence were sitting on the north piazza. Mr. Hager went there he said to get out of the draft, as he did not wish to take more cold, having so bad a cough from which he was then suffering, and the rest of us were on the front piazza, and walking about the yard in front of the house. We remained out there till half-past eight o'clock, when Mr. Stone proposed that he should go home; and Thos. Cagwin and Mr. Charles Lawrence were to accompany him to Joliet. When the carriages were ready, I think Mr. Stone and Charlie Lawrence entered one carriage, Mr. Cagwin, Mr. Everett, Miss Olive Lawrence and myself entered the other; Mr. Hager and Mrs. White, I think, started on foot to the gate. We passed them in the carriages, just before we got to the gate. When at the gate, Mr. Everett, Miss Olive Lawrence and I left Cagwin's carriage, and Charlie Lawrence left Mr. Stone's, and got into Mr. Cagwin's carriage, and rode home. Mr. Everett, Miss Olive Lawrence and myself started for the house from the gate, and Mr. Hager and Mrs. White were behind us. Miss Olive Lawrence and myself remained in the yard; when we got to the house Mr. Everett went on the back piazza, and into the house that way. Mrs. White and Mr. Hager went in, I think, at the front entrance. The only thing I recollect after that is, that we went into the parlor after prayers. Mr. Everett and myself went directly to our room after prayers. I recollect that Mrs. White gave Mr. Hager some cough medicine that evening. It was sometime during the evening after I was introduced to him. I cannot state just the time. I recollect that they all seemed very familiar and social with Mr. Hager, and all seemed very well pleased with him.

Q.—While you were at the gate, was the "good-night" interchanged between those who were leaving, and those who remained, and if so was it a pleasant, cordial one, or otherwise?

A.—It was interchanged, and very cordially indeed, and very pleasantly.

Q.—On the return from the gate to the house, how near were Mrs. White and Mr. Hager to yourself, and how were they walking; state particularly if you recollect?

A.—They started to return with us; when we got to the house they were but a short distance behind us; Mrs. White's right hand was through his left arm, and her left hand clasped her right hand over his arm.

Q.—What was the character of that walk back to the house, as to its pleasantness and cheerfulness?

A.—It was very pleasant and cheerful. I remarked to my husband that "Sallie and the new Minister were having quite a social time."

Q.—Do you recollect anything that occurred during that evening between yourself and Mrs. White relative to Mr. Hager's being married? If you do, please state it.

A.—We were speaking of his looks and general appearance, and we wondered if he was married, and we spoke of it between us. I think I remarked to Mrs. White that one of us had better ask him if he was a married gentleman. I think it was Smith Lawrence that told us, however, before we went to bed, that night, that he was married.

Q.—Do you recollect any proposition or arrangement made during that morning, with reference to a ride; if you do, please state fully all you recollect about it.

A.—I do recollect of arrangements made for a ride, and that they asked Mr. Young to come back to dinner with Mr. Hager. They had planned the ride for the morning; his going with Mr Young caused them to postpone it till after dinner. Mr. Young proposed that he should go there after the ride and remain to tea. When Mr. Young left he took Mr. Everett home with him to spend the afternoon. I told Mr. Everett that we were going to ride, and on our way we would stop for him, as the ladies were to leave Mr. Hager at Mr. Young's.

Q.—Did Mr John Young dine with the family on that day?

A.—He did.

Q.—At what part of the table did you sit, and who were near you?

A.—My seat was the second seat from the end of the table; my husband sat at my right hand, next to the end of the table. Miss Olive Lawrence sat at the end of the table. Mr. Hager sat opposite me, at Miss Olive's right hand. Mrs. White sat at Mr. Hager's right hand. On the other side of the table, Mrs. Smith Lawrence sat at my left hand. [illegible]

Q.—What was the character of the intercourse during the dinner, with each other, of those you have mentioned?

A.—Perfectly familiar, without any restraint that I noticed.

Q.—Did you learn any particulars at that time or after that, and if so, when and from whom, about his wife and children, and where they were, or anything connected with them: please state fully?

[The question was objected to, and a long discussion arose; the objection was finally overruled.]

A.—The next morning, when I first came down stairs, I went into the parlor; Mr. Hager was there with some ladies, and I think immediately after he bade me good morning, Mrs. White asked me to select from some photographs Mr. Hager had, the picture of his daughter. I think it was of his daughters. I was mistaken in doing so. Mr. Hager then told which they were, and where they lived. I think they were all in Shanesville. [illegible]

Q.—What was the intercourse and manner of the family towards Mr. Hager, including Mrs. White and Miss Olive Lawrence, on that Monday morning?

A.—They treated him with perfect cordiality, without any restraint whatever that I noticed.

Q.—Did Mr. Hager leave the house that morning, and if so, where and with whom?

A.—He did; he left between ten and eleven, with Mr. Young—John Young I think his name is.

Q.—Between breakfast and the time he left, where was he, who, if any one was with him, and what was done; if anything, by him that occurred in the yard? If you do, please state all that you recollect about it.

A.—Mr. Hager expressed a wish to examine the buildings about the yard; Mrs. Smith Lawrence asked me to go with her—that she would show him the buildings about the premises. We first went to the carriage house; she and Mr. Hager went into the observatory above the carriage house; I remained below; we then went to the storehouse next to the shop. There was a grind-stone in the shop. Mr. Hager asked us to lay our noses upon the grind-stone, that he might grind them for us, which we refused. He asked Mrs. Lawrence if she had any scissors which she would like to have ground. She went into the house and got a pair, and he ground them for her. While there, Mrs. White came, and said we must go in and get ready for the ride, for it was getting late. I returned to the house with Mrs. White, and left Mr. Hager and Mrs. Lawrence in the shop. When I went into the sitting room, Mr. Hager and Mrs. Lawrence had come into the sitting room from the shop.

Q.—Please look at the paper now shown to you, by the Bishop, and state whether or not that contains a correct diagram of the rooms on the lower floor of the house, and of the front piazza, so far as it goes, including doors, windows, and other objects around it?

A.—No. 1 is the parlor; No. 2 is the bed-room Mr. Hager occupied; No. 3 is the sitting-room, No. 4 is the dining-room; No. 5 is a small hall between the bed-room and parlor.

Q.—When you returned into the house, where did you go, and what did you do?

A.—I went into my room first, remained there a few moments, and then returned to the sitting-room. I sat down upon the lounge in the sitting-room and commenced reading. I inquired for the scissors, and Mr. Hager said he had laid them down somewhere.

Q.—What become of Mr. Hager when he came into the house, and where was he when the remark was made about the scissors of which you speak?

A.—He came into the sitting-room, and was there at the time I spoke to him.

Q.—Do you know where he went then?

A.—I suppose he went into his room; he went in that direction.

Q.—Were the doors between the sitting room and the parlor, and the parlor and small hall, and the hall and Mr. Hager's bed-room, open or closed at that time?

A.—The door between the sitting room and parlor was open. I do not know whether the others were open or closed. I don't recollect of ever seeing the doors of which you have spoken closed during the day time.

Q.—Please state what, if anything, occurred whilst you sat there, in which Mrs. White was concerned?

A.—Mrs. White went into the parlor and spoke to some one; I heard Mr. Hager's voice in reply, but I didn't understand what he said. She came back, and I asked her if she had found the scissors. She replied "No, Mr. Hager don't know where he laid them."

Q.—From where you sat could you see the door leading from the parlor into Mr. Hager's bed-room?

A.—No, I could not.

Q.—How long an interval elapsed from the time you heard the voices of Mrs. White and Mr Hager until she came to you, as you have stated?

A.—I should think no longer than it would take to cross the parlor.

Q.—What was her appearance and manner when she came to you and you spoke to her?

A.—I did not notice any change from what it usually is.

Q.—You said she went into the parlor and spoke to some one; where did she go into the parlor from?

A.—I think from the dining room. I heard her speak to some one directly after she entered the parlor.

Q.—After the remarks about the scissors, between yourself and Mrs. White, where did she go, if you know?

A.—I recollect only that she went up stairs and dressed herself for the ride. I remained in the sitting room, upon the lounge, until Mrs. White and Miss Olive Lawrence were ready to go and ride.

Q.—Have you any recollection, during the time you sat there, of Mrs. White's playing upon the piano?

A.—No, sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you take a ride that afternoon? If you did, state with whom; whether in a buggy or carriage; whether with one or more horses; if so, how many; how many seats the vehicle had; and, if two seats, what kind of back, if any, the front seat had; the relative position of parties, and who drove?

A.—Yes, I did take a ride that afternoon, with Mrs. White, Miss Olive Lawrence and Mr. Hager. We went in a carriage with two horses; it had two seats; the back was formed by a strap, perhaps three inches wide, and space between that and the seat. I think Mrs White drove. I sat on the right side of the back seat.

Q.—How far was the ride extended?

A.—To the house of Capt. Crafts.

Q.—State how the party in the carriage were occupied from the time you left Mr. Lawrence's until you arrived at Captain Craft's?

A.—In talking and laughing in a very jovial manner.

Q.—Do you recollect any circumstances or incidents connected with that portion of the ride? If you do, please state them.

A.—Recollect we saw some birds upon the prairie. Mr. Hager raised his hands as if holding a gun, and said he wished he had taken a rifle with him, to shoot; he thought he could kill some of the birds. He turned around on the seat and showed his watch and chain which was a present to him in California. He opened the case and showed the engraved inscription as coming from his parishioners. I recollect that I asked him what the name of the stones were in the seal and chain. It was a very handsome watch, and we all admired it very much. The one never shown me is the identical watch and chain I looked at at that time.

Q.—On which side of the front seat did Mr. Hager sit at that time?

A.—I think upon the left side. I remember that the more distinctly from his position in turning around towards me, and the way he raised his arms in imitation of holding a rifle. I do not recollect of any other particular incidents that occurred until after we left Capt. Craft's to return.

Q.—How long, or during what portion of the ride, did Mrs. White drive, according to your recollection?

A.—I only recollect of her driving at the time I have spoken of. After we left Capt. Craft's Mr. Hager drove, I think, and sat on the right hand side of the carriage.

Q.—Had any one a shawl during any part of the ride, and, if so, who had it, and when was it obtained, and what kind of a shawl was it?

A.—Mr. Hager had a shawl on his return from Capt. Craft's to Mr. Young's. It was a black flowered shawl. Mrs. Craft gave it to Mr. Hager to wear to Mr. Young's. It was given him to protect himself from the cold, as he had no overcoat on. It was folded as a gentleman usually folds a shawl—lengthwise. He wrapped it around his chest and shoulders.

Q.—How low down behind did it come when worn?

A.—I think not below the waist.

Q.—State the conduct, manner and intercourse of the party during that part of the ride from Capt. Craft's to Mr. Young's, towards each other.

A.—We were very familiar indeed, and all very merry and cheerful.

Q.—Detail any incidents which you can recall, if any, occurring during that part of the ride?

A.—I recollect that Mrs. White said she was tired; her back ached from sitting so long. She asked her sister to turn round, that she might use her back to lean against. She then turned herself around on the seat, with her face to the left of the carriage, with her back towards Mr. Hager. He moved along on the seat, and sat up against her back, with his shoulder up against her. She made some laughing remark, and turned around again with her face towards the horses. I do not recollect that she said anything. I said I thought Mr. Hager should have had "H. B." attached to his name in the watch. He asked me what I meant by it. I whispered and told Olive Lawrence that I meant "Humbug." She told him that she would tell him what I meant, and she did tell him. He replied, "I hope Mrs. Everett has not so poor an opinion of me as that." I don't remember what reply I made, but I know that I was sorry for saying it. I thought I had spoken too rashly. He acted as though he felt very sensitive about it afterwards. After that, Mrs. White complained of being cold. We said that Mr. Hager was very selfish to occupy the only shawl in the carriage alone. He took hold of the shawl with his left hand, and laid it across Mrs. White's shoulders. She said, Mr. Hager, "take your arm off my shoulder," or "take your arm away." I am not positive which it was; I think it was the last. He immediately took his arm away from her shoulders and wrapped the shawl about himself. He was to go back to Mr. Lawrence's after tea, and we made the arrangement that he should start from Mr. Young's at 8 o'clock, that Mrs. White, Miss Olive Lawrence, Mr. Everett, and myself would start from Mr. Edward Lawrence's at the same time, and we would meet him half way on the road home, and return to the house with him. After that, we left him at Mrs. Young's, and took Mr. Everett in the carriage. I think I have now detailed all of importance that occurred during the ride.

Q.—Did you observe Mr. Hager during the first part of the ride, or at any time, put his foot under or between the feet of Mrs. White, and draw them or either of them toward himself?

A.—I did not observe anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you observe, at the time Mr. Hager took his arm from Mrs. White's shoulder, him take her hand in his and carry it to his person?

A.—No, sir, I did not, and I think he could not have done so without my seeing it.

Q.—Do you recollect who made the remark that Mr. Hager was very selfish to occupy the only shawl in the company, and whether anything else was said in connection with the remark about it, and if so, what?

A.—I made the remark myself. Other remarks were made, but I do not recollect what they were.

Q. What was the manner of Mr. Hager, in throwing the shawl over Mrs. White's shoulders, and what was her manner in telling him to take his arm away?

A.—His manner was as though he did it because I remarked that it was selfish in wearing it all himself. Hers, that she would prefer not to have his arm there.

Q. Was there any change in the manner and intercourse of the party with each other during the remainder of said ride, and, if so, what?

A. They treated him in the same familiar, cordial way as they had done all through the ride, aside from her objecting to his having his arm upon her shoulder.

Q. At the time the remark was made, and the shawl thrown over her shoulders, in what direction were you looking?

A.—I was looking at the shawl of Mr. Hager.

Q.—During what part of the ride was the arrangement made of which you have spoken, to go and meet Mr. Hager that evening?

A.—It was after we left Capt. Craft's, and I think it was after the incident of the shawl.

Q.—Did any of you go out that evening, to meet Mr. Hager? If so, please state who went, when you went, and all that you recollect with reference to your starting, going, and returning?

A.—We did. Mrs. White, Miss Olive Lawrence, Mr. Everett and myself. We started at 8 o'clock. Mr. Everett and Miss Lawrence walked together; Mrs. White and myself both behind them. Mr. Everett and Miss Lawrence were considerably in advance of us. When we met Mr. Hager, one, or both of them called back to us, "He is coming." Mrs. White took his left arm, and I took his right arm, and we returned towards the house. Miss Lawrence and Mr. Everett were behind us, having an extremely merry time. Mrs. White, Mr. Hager and myself were conversing upon our ride in the afternoon, and talking upon other subjects of an agreeable nature. We all went into the house together. When we returned to the house I stopped in the parlor perhaps two or three minutes, then I went to Mr. Smith Lawrence's part of the house, and I saw no more of the family that evening.

Q.—Do you recollect who, if any one, proposed going to meet Mr. Hager that evening?

A.—I do not recollect; it was Mrs. White; I recollect nothing more of the walk.

Q.—Did you, during that visit, have any information from Mrs. White of her having played a game of backgammon with Mr. Hager that evening.

A.—No sir, I did not.

Q.—On the next morning, when you came from your room, state who of the family you met; if anyone.

A.—I think the family were just about leaving the table as I came into the room for my breakfast. I do not recollect the members of the family. I think Mrs White, Miss Lawrence and Mr. Hager were all there. I was in the room long enough to eat my breakfast. I think I merely said "Good morning" to Mr. Hager. He did not leave that morning directly after I had eaten my breakfast. I was in the kitchen when he left, talking with Mrs. White's mother. My husband left about ten o'clock in the morning of the same day—Tuesday. Mr. Hager went to Mr. Young's when he left Mr. Lawrence's.

Q.—Had you any conversation on that Tuesday morning with Mrs. White, after Mr. Hager left? Please state what it was, who were present, if any one, when it was, what introduced it and all that occurred.

A.—Yes, I did. It was while I was in the kitchen after breakfast; Mrs. White's mother was present. Mrs. White came in and said, "Mr. Hager has left Mrs. Everett, and wished me to say 'good bye' to you." Her mother and I were speaking of Mr. Hager; I said I did not like to see a clergyman so foolish, or even to forget his dignity. Mrs. White replied, "Because a man is a clergyman I do not think it necessary for him always to wear a long face." I do not think Mr. Hager really meant any harm." I do not recollect that she said anything else. That was the last of our conversation.

Q.—Do you know of Mr. Hager having any cough medicine given him, or of anything else being done for him for a cold or cough while he was there? If so, by whom, when, and what?

A.—I recollect that Mrs. White gave him some cough syrup on Sunday. I do not recollect of anything else being done.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Hager after that Tuesday morning, and where; who was with him, and under what circumstances did you see him?

A.—I saw him the next evening in Mr. Lawrence's parlor. I had been out with Mrs. Edward Lawrence and Mrs. Smith Lawrence, spending the afternoon. Mrs. White came into the parlor wishing to said there were company in the parlor wishing to see me. She said it was Miss Young, Mr. Hager, Miss Helen Baker, and Miss Baker's mother. I went into the parlor with Mrs. White, and saw the company she had mentioned. Miss Olive Lawrence, Mrs Steele and her sister, Miss Park, from Chicago, were there also. The visitors remained about half an hour. They came to bid me "good by," as I was to start the next day for home. The party was occupied, while in the room, in talking with each other very pleasantly and very agreeably. They left on a very friendly call. Mrs White said having made a friendly call. Mrs White and myself went out to the drive and exchanged a pleasant "good night," and they left. They went out from the parlor all together. As Mrs. White and I returned (from the gate) to go into the house, Miss Olive Lawrence stood upon the walk, about half-way from the house to the drive. She left the parlor with the rest, and I do not know whether she went to the carriage with them or not. When Mrs. White and I met her on the walk, Miss Lawrence said, "that horrid old thing tried to kiss me." The remark was made as though she preferred he should not have attempted it.

Q.—When did you next meet Mr. Hager?

A.—I met him the next afternoon in the cars going from New Lenox to Chicago. My husband and me walked with him from the cars up State street in Chicago. We walked until we came to the street that leads to the post office. We left Mr. Hager there. He went to the post office, and we went on. The next time I met him was on two weeks last Tuesday, in the cars between Chicago and Joliet. I left Mr. Lawrence's the first Thursday in September, 1862. I did not see any of the family again till two weeks ago last Monday, when I met Mrs. Smith Lawrence in Chicago. I first learned that Mr. Hager was charged with immoral conduct on the 27th of last January. Mr. Clarkson came to Cleveland to see me, and showed me the paper containing the first card, containing the ladies' names who were said to have been insulted by Mr. Hager. That paper was the CHICAGO TRIBUNE of January 7th, 1863. I had not, prior to that time any knowledge of the use of my name in that paper. I then learned of the details of the acts of immoral conduct alleged to have been committed by Mr. Hager during that visit. I had never heard of the alleged acts till the time I had previously received letters from Mrs. Smith Lawrence, who was then residing in Mr. Edward Lawrence's family. I received no other.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you or your husband went to the depot in Cleveland early in January last; if so, whom did you or he go to meet, and what occasioned your going there the first time?

A.—My husband went there on the 6th day of January, expecting to meet Mrs. White. This going was occasioned by a letter received from Mrs. Smith Lawrence.

Bedding, Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS At New York Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,** Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc. **WINDOW PAPERS** Gold and Common Muslins, and Oil Shades Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Putnam and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, *70 Lake Street.* 70 Portable Spring Mattress, Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses. Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips. ALSO, **Curtain Cornices, Curtain Bands Hoops and Loops.** A large assortment of WHITE LACE CURTAINS. STEAM CURED FEATHERS, The only place in the city. **E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago.**

TO **Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers.** Curled Hair, Husks Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE. **The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.** POST OFFICE BOX 3616.

NOTICE. BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE. Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere. **IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,** May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. **ROBERT BAMBER, 132 Lake Street.**

SQUARE TIMBER CUT TO ORDER. I am prepared to fill orders for **SAWED TIMBER AND JOIST,** Of any desirable length and size. JOHN GARRICK, Lumber Broker, 242 South Water street.

HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000, With a large surplus. T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, 84 Lake street.

SUGAR. 100 bbls. White Coffee Sugar, 75 bbls. Powdered and Crushed. For sale low by NEWELL SNOW, 161 Clark street.

TIMBER.—The Peshtigo Company is prepared to furnish Bills of Dimension timber for Bridges, Elevators and Buildings of every description, at short notice. THOMAS H. BEEBE, President.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods, in any quantities. NATHANIEL WHITE, 88 South Water street.

QUARTERMASTER'S DRAFTS for one year certificates, bought by J. A. ELLIS & CO., Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

Medicinal.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters. Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters. Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters. They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters. Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters. A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters. They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters. They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters. They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters. Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters. Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters. Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. GORSEFIELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT LAWRENCE, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally. Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. **G. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.** Office 24 & 26 Market-st., Lind's Block.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE **GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,** FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer. AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair, Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. IT NEVER FAILS **To Restore Grey Hair** TO **Its Original Youthful Color.** IT IS NOT A DYE, But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. **For Ladies and Children** Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, **198 Greenwich Street, New York City.**

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC SOMETHING NEW! McGAFFEY'S AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER, PATENTED JULY 1st, 1862.

The only SELF-OPERATING Machine known Capable of Planting a Field in CHECK WITH ACCURACY.

The Automaton Planter overcomes all the difficulties heretofore experienced in check row planting.

The Automaton Planter can be changed from a Hill to a Drill Planter without any additional cost.

All hand operating levers or valves for dropping the seed are dispensed with.

In planting with the Automaton Planter no physical labor is required. The operator rides in an easy, comfortable position, elevated from the dust, and can readily plant two acres an hour.

The Automaton Planter is warranted in every respect.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to BROWN & CO., Manufacturers, Or CHAS. B. BROWN & CO., Iron Merchants and General Agents, 86 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Will receive prompt attention.

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS. Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, [illegible] AT THEIR EXTENSIVE [illegible] Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by [illegible] 8 North Water street, and 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—[illegible] for sale by [illegible]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office, No. 150 South Water St., DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. T. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS. MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE. THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus, $500,000. JOSEPH KETCHUM, President. WM. H. WINDSOR, Secretary. ARTHUR H. LOWERRE, Vice-President. J. PRYOR BOKEE, Assistant Secretary. Risks against loss and damage by FIRE, and risks of INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, HULL, CARGO, and FREIGHTS accepted, and Losses paid by **S. P. CARTER, Agent, No. 8 Board Trade Buildings,** SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1862, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the Company is "Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn." The Company is located at Brooklyn in the State of New York.

CAPITAL. The amount of its Capital Stock (paid up) is $150,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons, and in Banks	14,711 65
Real Estate unincumbered	5,353 59
Owned by the Company as per vouchers accompanying: United States Treasury Notes and Certificates	20,000 00
50 shares Atlantic Bank Stock N. Y.	5,000 00
200 shares Phenix Bank Stock, N. Y.	5,000 00
50 shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, N. Y.	5,000 00
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank Stock, N. Y.	5,000 00
70 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, N. Y.	7,000 00
100 shares City Bank Brooklyn	5,000 00
Total stocks and securities owned	51,000 00
Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged	129,850 00
Debts otherwise secured as per following: Par Val. M'k't Val.	
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. Brooklyn Stock $1,000 $1,200 00	
49 shares City Bank of Brooklyn Stock 2,450 2,327 50	
5 shares Terre Haute and Alton Stock 5,000 4,250 00	
Loaned on above stocks	4,800 00
Interest accrued, but not yet due	4,889 18
Office Furniture and Fixtures, (two offices)	1,370 00
Debts for Premiums	4,799 00
Total Assets of the Company	$237,674 30

LIABILITIES. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof, (total liabilities) $13,183 00

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 24, 1863.

WHEREAS, The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing SAMUEL T. ATWATER, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said SAMUEL T. ATWATER of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield this 24th day of February, A. D. 1863. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Astor Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, On the 31st day of December, 1862, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the company is "Astor Fire Insurance Company," located at New York city, State of New York.

CAPITAL. The amount of Capital Stock (paid up) is $150,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents or other persons	3,249 82
Real Estate unincumbered	5,357 67
U. S. Treasury Notes 7 3-10 per cent	14,500 00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate	136,300 00
Total Stock Loans	25,150 00
Debts for premiums	1,367 80
All other securities, accrued interest, &c.	6,993 30
Total assets of the Company	$192,973.97

LIABILITIES.

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	2,400 00
Total Liabilities	$3,400 00

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864. AUDITORS OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, March 11th, 1863.

WHEREAS, The Astor Fire Insurance Company, located at New York City, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing SAMUEL T. ATWATER of Chicago its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said SAMUEL T. ATWATER of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the 31st day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield this 11th day of March, A. D. 1863. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BUFFALO, Made pursuant to law to the State of Illinois, February 28, 1863.

NAME AND LOCATION: The name of the Company is "The Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo" located at Buffalo, State of New York.

CAPITAL:

Authorized capital	$[illegible]
Paid up capital	394,315.00

ASSETS:

Cash	$201,830.60
Real Estate unincumbered	46,300.50
BONDS OWNED BY COMPANY. Buffalo and State Line R. R. 1st mortgage	8,000.00
Toledo and Norwalk 1st	4,000.00
Hudson River 1st	20,000.00
Northern Indiana 1st	20,000.00
M. S. & N. Indiana 2d	13,000.00
Harlaem 1st	21,000.00
Total	$75,000.00
STOCKS. United States 6 per cent	35,000.00
New York 6 per cent	24,000.00
United States 6 per	3,000.00
United States 5 per cent	20,000.00
United States 7 30 per cent	50,000.00
Total	$117,000.00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on real estate, first liens worth double the amount of mortgage, per schedule	$114,310.12
Debts due for premiums and bills receivable	44,439.79
All other securities and claims	71,164.98
Personal Property, Tug, Pumps, &c.	20,612.71
Total Assets	$690,779.17

LIABILITIES:

AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES DUE OR NOT DUE, To Banks or other creditors	$ 464.12
Losses adjusted and not due	8,450.00
(Note—paid Feb. 4th, 1863)	
Losses unadjusted—about estimated	2,212.00
Losses in suspense, waiting proof	7,000.00
All other claims against Company, Scrip and interest not called for	14,724.00
Total Liabilities	$33,[illegible]

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 24th, 1863.

Whereas, The Mutual Insurance Company, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing SAMUEL T. ATWATER, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said SAMUEL T. ATWATER, of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1863. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated COMPOUND Fluid Extract Buchu, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) **PHILADELPHIA.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by **HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,** HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER. Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHICAGO, ILL., Wholesale Western Agents.

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago. **At Auction, June 17th, 1863.** The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand, at the time belonging to the association, shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863. The undersigned, Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago: [illegible] Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. [illegible] Original Town of Chicago. Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,000. 18 Contracts, covering 98 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $102,00[illegible]. Of the above lots, [illegible] feet front on a spacious Canal 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property; and 4,300 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River. The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold. MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—100 ft. on the corner of Madison and Curtis streets, with the dwelling house No. 282, fifty feet leased for three years from the first of May, 1863. Very desirable. Inquire at the office of GALES EASTMAN, foot of Washington street, West Side.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. $100,000 worth of City Property and Lands, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. Le Claire Block, of brick, [illegible] Post Office Block, of brick, [illegible] Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in all parts of the city. [illegible] In Iowa City, Johnson County. [illegible] The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices or short payments as shall be deemed advantageous to the purchaser. For particulars and terms apply to [illegible] DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. GOFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast new steamer **SEA BIRD, CAPT. DOUGAL,** Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, **On the 30th of April, 1863.** A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS, FORWARDERS, Atlantic Wharf, Kingston. PROPELLERS—BRISTOL and BROCKVILLE. STEAMERS—WELLINGTON and BOSTON. For the transhipment of grain at Kingston, they are provided with a new Floating Elevator and a stock of substantial new barges, built under their own direction; capacity, 200,000 bushels, entire cargo being under hatches. AGENTS—J. & H. McLENNAN, Montreal; H. CHAFFEY & CO., Toronto; H. McLENNAN, Chicago; JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the **Western Transportation Company** BETWEEN **CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,** FORMING A **DAILY LINE** (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the **New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;** The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H. MOHR, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 99 Broadway. HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. M. S. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House. J. L. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 207 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties Slip, N. Y. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible] **RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts.,** Office foot of State street, Chicago. **SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,** Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. **A. A. SAMPLE,** Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO, IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN **BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,** WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. This well known line of Fifteen first class Screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with Railroad between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with [illegible] Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI WEEKLY LINE **To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.** AGENTS. J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York. JOHN HOCKING, State street, Boston. GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh. JOHN CRAWFORD, Oswego. A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent. WALKER & HAYS, Toledo. E. N. HATHEWAY, Detroit. T. T. HAYS, Milwaukee. PALTON & BREED, Cleveland. N. L. ROWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMP'Y Office 58 Lasalle Street, Chicago. This Company has been in successful operation the last year between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River, and has now completed its connections over the **CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE** TO AND FROM **NEW YORK.** The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch. Time contracts given, and for any delay beyond the time specified, ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID. Special attention will be given to shipments of **Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property,** which we will receive at the Depots in this city, and deliver in New York in Spring Wagons. Rates at a moderate advance on freight tariffs. Bills of Lading, with time specified, may be had, as directed. W. T. SCOTT, Agent.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 235 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the Managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM **PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA** (with close connections from Western Cities.) All connecting direct to New York. THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (66 miles) via Allentown, with out change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes. SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM **PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.** Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free. **FREIGHTS.** By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. Be particular to mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: [illegible] Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. [illegible] Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. N. V. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Portsmouth, Ohio. [illegible] Maysville, Ky. [illegible] Gallipolis, Ohio. [illegible] Zanesville, Ohio. [illegible] General Traveling Agent for the South and West. **LIVE STOCK.** Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of an order of sale by the Hon. SAMUEL H. TREAT, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, [illegible] Springfield, Ill., April 3d, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH. [illegible] Chicago, March 26th, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

THE CITY.

MINSTRELSY.—Dupree & Green's concerts, at Bryan Hall, have been crowded every evening. They give their last entertainment in this city to-night, with an entire change of programme, and a capital good bill.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution will be held at the "Home," this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is especially desired.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.—Tax-payers will notice by an advertisement in another column that costs will be incurred on State and County taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of May.

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—Thus exclaim many thousands after trying the celebrated *Chemical Saleratus* of DeLand & Co. They say it works like a charm, and they always have nice light bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. It never fails.

FOR THE SEVENTY-SECOND.—Lieut. Colby, company F, 72d regiment Illinois volunteers, First Board of Trade, Col. Starring, will leave Chicago for the regiment this (Tuesday) evening, and will take any letters (not packages) that may be left at the Matteson House, up to 8 p. m.

IMMENSE SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of grain by lake, as posted at the Board of Trade yesterday, for the preceding day, amount to the immense sum of 582,800 bushels, as follows: Flour, 5,000 barrels, equivalent to 25,000 bushels; wheat, 83,200 bushels; corn, 449,600 bushels; oats, 45,000 bushels. King Corn has commenced his beneficent reign.

PERSONAL.—The entire community will regret to learn that Judge Manierre, of the Cook County Circuit Court, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. We have not learned with what disease he is attacked, nor how long he has been confined to his bed, but we sincerely hope he may speedily be able to resume his duties.

LOOKING TOWARDS THE DRAFT.—M. O'Sullivan, Esq., Military Storekeeper at the Government Warehouse in this city, received several large packages, a day or two since, embracing 6,000 blankets, 6,000 canteens, 2,000 mess pans, six regimental and six national stand of colors, and a variety of small articles, making the assortment on hand full and complete. As there is no present prospect of there being any new regiments to fit out, the arrival of these articles is rather ominous.

OPERATIC.—Grau, the celebrated opera manager, has written to Chicago, expressing a desire to come here and give a series of grand operatic performances with all the necessary scenery, wardrobe, etc., complete. He proposes to bring the most noted artists in the world, embracing four prima donnas, two tenors, two baritones and two bassos, besides a large orchestra. He wishes to hire McVicker's theatre for the purpose, but that cannot be done. Mr. Drake, of the Tremont, has telegraphed him to that effect.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms in the Methodist Church Block, this evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock, to make arrangements for the National Convention of Associations, to be held in this city on the 4th of June. The committees for the present year will also be announced, and other necessary business transacted. Members of the Association, and all wishing to join, are requested to be present.

THEATRE.—Davenport's new play, "St. Marc, or the Soldier of Fortune," produced last night, proved a great success. Davenport was called before the curtain three times to receive the applause of an enthusiastic audience. We have not time to review the play, but say to all who wish to witness a good one, see "St. Marc." It is well put upon the stage and Davenport, Messrs. McVicker, Carden, Miss Hosmer and Mrs. Myers have excellent parts and render them well. See the new play.

BURGLARY.—Two boys, named Bertram Edmondson and Wm. Greenman, were arrested, yesterday, for burglariously entering the brass foundry of Broughton and Raithman, No. 53 Desplaines street. It appears that these two young rascals, aged sixteen and seventeen, succeeded in effecting both an entrance and exit, carrying away with them between forty and fifty dollars worth of brass castings and patterns. These they disposed of to a junk dealer named Crookhite, and were shortly afterwards arrested by the West Side police. They plead guilty and were committed to jail in default of furnishing $600 bail each.

THE MERCHANT'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—We learn that this new Home Company will be immediately organized. Over $50,000 of the stock has been already subscribed, and there will be no difficulty in raising the remainder of the $100,000, with which it is proposed to commence business. Among the names on the list of subscribers we notice those of W. E. Doggett, John S. Tyrell, Henry W. King, James McKindley, William McKindly, Geo. S. Bowen, J. V. Farwell, and others, each for $5,000. Mr. Doggett will probably be the President. The Secretary has not yet been selected, nor the location of the office.

PEORIA CHIEFS ABOUT.—Three chiefs of the Peoria Indians, of Kansas, arrived in the city yesterday morning and left last evening, *via* the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad, for Washington, to see their Great Father, in regard to some old claims and unsettled business. Baptiste Peoria has been in the Government service as Interpreter for upwards of thirty years. He is accompanied by Yellow Beaver and Taw-coo-nah. Baptiste represents his people, as well as the Shawnees, as being truly loyal, and states that many of the young braves have joined the Union army, and that they would all go if thought to be necessary to put down this wicked rebellion.

ASSAULT ON A SAILOR.—John Jarvis, Mate of the schooner George Washington, was brought before United States Commissioner Moulton yesterday morning, charged with an assault upon Edward T. Sherwood, a seaman on the same vessel. The offense was alleged to have been committed while the vessel was in the waters of Lake Huron, on her way from Cleveland to this port. After an examination, the accused was held in $500 to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the next Grand Jury of the United States Court. The bail was promptly furnished and the accused discharged from custody.

EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE.—The following named passengers whose passage was paid at the office of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, in this city, sailed from Liverpool as follows: In ship "Hemisphere," April 8th, Patrick Conlan, Martin Casey, Peter Crowley and family, Bridget Higgins, James Tracy, John Hickly, Thomas Sheeha. In ship "North America," April 10th, John Wright and family, John Fallon, James O'Brien, John Finnell. In ship "New World," April 10th, Thomas Horan, Mathew Farley. In ship "Sunrise," April 7th, Ellen Duffy, Jane Bennett. In ship "Emerald Isle," April 10th, William Quain. In all, 26 passengers. The arrival of these ships in New York will be advised by telegraph.

PRESENTATIONS.—On Saturday evening last, at the Armory rooms, Captain James Smith was presented, through the "Company A, C. L. A. Association," with a gold watch and chain, the former furnished for the occasion by company A, C. L. A., of General Grant's army, as a testimonial of their respect and affection for the recipient, who was their commanding officer when they entered the service.

The watch is a magnificent affair, costing with the chain, $350. On one side, in the center, is engraved an artillery camp, with a 6-pounder gun in the foreground, surrounded by scrolls containing the names, Shiloh, Donelson, Vicksburg, and Arkansas Post. On the reverse are two pillars, the national coat of arms, and the inscription: "Presented to Captain James Smith, by Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, April 21, 1863."

The chain was a massive affair, and was from a few friends in Chicago, who wished to add a token of their own esteem to that of the boys of company A.

At the same time and place, a splendid cane was presented to M. H. Kimball, esq., by Company A, C. L. A. Mr. Kimball spent two months or more, last winter, on board the hospital boat City of Memphis, giving his time and labor to the Government, for the benefit of our brave Chicago Artillerists, without compensation. The cane is a superior one, with a heavy gold head very finely engraved, and bearing this inscription: "Presented to M. H. Kimball, by Company A, C. L. A., April 21, 1863."

THE SUMMIT POISONING AFFAIR.

A FEARFUL EXPOSE OF SOCIAL DEPRAVITY.

The Examination Before Justice Dewolf—Discharge of the Defendant.

Some four weeks since, a brief mention was made in these columns of the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Ann J. Loomis, upon the charge of attempting to poison her husband and one Mrs. Martin, at the Summit. Yesterday a thorough examination was had before Justice DeWolf, which revealed the following facts, accompanied by an expose of social depravity which one might expect to find among the Fejee Islanders, certainly not among those making any claim to civilization. The name of the defendant is Mrs. Sarah Ann J. Loomis, the wife of Frank C. Loomis. Loomis formerly belonged to this city, and owned some hacks. This was his ostensible business, but at the same time he was engaged in occupations which yielded him a large income. He owned, also, considerable property in the city, and a farm at the Summit. He was well known in the city, having been involved in almost constant litigation, and having gained a rather unenviable notoriety from his connection with a woman from Buffalo, with whom he was living in McElroy's Block, who died under peculiar circumstances, as many of our readers will remember.

Some time since Loomis disposed of his business in the city and removed to his farm at the Summit, taking with him one Mrs. Martin, and her daughter and child, who, according to their statements, were to be housekeepers. At that time Mrs. Loomis and her children, a boy and two girls, were living in New York. Mrs. Martin is a woman about thirty-seven years of age, who was married in Cleveland twelve years ago. She has a husband in Cogswell's battery, but has not lived with him for some time having left him at St. Louis three years since. Until within two years, she was engaged at McVicker's Theatre, playing the "old woman." Her daughter is Henrietta A. Williamson, who lays claim to a husband named John Francis. The marriage was decidedly unique, and the ceremonies took place at the house of one Mrs. Clackson in this city. John took out a marriage license, but no minister was employed, and the parties at once commenced enjoying the hymeneal condition without any farther ado. This skeleton marriage was celebrated in July last. Shortly after, John went into the army, and on the 22d of February, Henrietta was the mother of an interesting infant. Previous to her marriage, she had lived a Bohemian sort of life—being identified with dance houses and theatres from the tender age of seven. She was well known at the old Melodeon free concert room, at the Canterbury Hall, and for three years played the "second utility woman" at McVicker's Theatre. Thus much for the history of the parties.

Mrs. Martin first met Loomis at the Melodeon concert room, two years ago, where she was present in the capacity of protector to her daughter, who was then doing the light fantastic and heavy vocal. Subsequently, she again met him at the Canterbury Hall, where she made, according to her own testimony, an arrangement with Loomis to go out to the Summit as housekeeper for him, she to have two dollars per week, and her daughter working for her board. The final contracts were made at her house on Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, and Mrs. Martin, her daughter, and the babe, then two months old, of the paternity of which Mrs. M. says she is ignorant, set out for the Summit Farm, Loomis' legitimate wife, all these long years living in New York with the three children. Mrs. Martin very kindly put some furniture into the house and the farm wore quite an air of domestic felicity, and in point of culture was quite equal to that of their neighbor, Long John. But this felicity was marred on the last day of March by the arrival of Mrs. Loomis and her children, who naturally enough thought that they had as much right there as the "old woman" and her "utility" daughter. The arrival was not a very pleasant one and Loomis' greeting not of that cordial and affectionate nature which ought to be manifested by a husband who has been absent from his wife several years. Mrs. Loomis came in but Loomis paid no attention to her. She asked Mrs. Martin, the housekeeper, some commonplace questions and retired. The next morning she informed the housekeeper she must do the work for her and her children, whereupon the housekeeper refused, and Mrs. Loomis did her own cooking, and ate from her own table. It is presumable that there was civil war in the house daily, for the wife was jealous at the intimate relations between her husband, the housekeeper and her daughter and charged the housekeeper with being her husband's mistress.

One day Loomis went to the closet and drank some coffee, and shortly after, asked the housekeeper if anything had been put in it. The housekeeper replied in the negative, and she and her daughter both drank some of the coffee, and thought it tasted queerly. Soon Loomis was taken sick. The housekeeper put him to bed and dosed him with goose and castor oil in liberal doses, which had the effect to cure him. She then searched Mrs. Loomis' room, and in a hole in the wall found a paper, tied up with a red string, which contained a white powder. This packet and the coffee pot were religiously put aside by the housekeeper, and subsequently given to Dr. Andrews, of this city, for analysis. The next stage in the eventful drama was the arrest of Mrs. Loomis.

Dr. Andrews submitted the package and coffee pot to Dr. Mahla, who made a scientific analysis. He testified that the powder was arsenic, and he thought but was not positive that there was arsenic in the coffee pot.

The evidence for the defense showed that Loomis used the most abusive language to his wife and children, threatening to kick them out doors, threats which were also indulged in by the housekeeper and her daughter, and another witness who worked on the farm testified that on one occasion he went to the pantry to get something to eat and was warned by the housekeeper to look out for himself or he would be poisoned.

The case was submitted without argument, and the jury evidently laid no particular stress upon the evidence for the prosecution, as they immediately pronounced Mrs. Loomis not guilty, and she was discharged. The case in all its bearings is a very peculiar one, and considering the character of the prosecuting witnesses and the outrageous abuse to which the wife was subjected, the jury were right in discarding the testimony as worthless, and rendering a verdict for the defendant.

An Important Decision Touching the Issuing of County Bonds for Rail-Road Purposes.

In the case of the United States *ex rel* Tappan vs. the Supervisors of Hancock county, in the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Judge Treat has just made a decision which has a more than ordinary degree of importance attaching to it.

This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the county of Hancock to levy a tax to pay a judgment recovered on coupons attached to certain bonds, issued by the county to the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company, under the law of November 1849. The plaintiff had demanded payment of his judgment, which was refused for want of funds. He then demanded that a tax be levied to pay the judgment, and this was also refused, on two grounds: *First*—That the county had no power by law to levy a tax for that purpose, and, *Second*—That the county was limited to a rate of four mills on the dollar for county purposes, and that a tax sufficient to pay plaintiff's judgment in addition to the ordinary taxes, would exceed that rate. The case was argued and submitted in January last and taken under advisement.

The court has now awarded a pre-emptory writ of *mandamus*, directing the county to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay the plaintiff's judgment, and to keep the funds specifically for that purpose.

Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, for the Relator, Grimshaw and Williams for Respondent.

To the Ladies.

With a good degree of pride and not a little surprise, we learn from many sources, that a great number among the most influential and wealthy ladies, whose positions and surroundings are far above any part of the care or labor incident to luxurious homes, are setting an example worthy the emulation of all ladies in all positions. They are actually doing their own sewing, and frequently for quite a family and for our brave soldiers. The family sewing machine attracts their attention, and draws it from rich millinery to the gorgeous drapery of dry goods; and they yield to the blessings of industry which the sewing machine makes so charming and entertaining, so beneficial and agreeable, as employment or exercise.

Any one who will watch the operation of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine for ten minutes, while in the hands of a little girl, it throws off the most delicate hems and frills in absolute perfection, cuts its triumphs in beautiful letters, figures and wreaths, in rich embroidery and fashionable braid, now sewing in a sleeve and now sewing on a skirt of your dress, and now flashing over yards of seam with but the flutter of a swallow's wing, will certainly get a new idea of the practicability and real benefit of a family sewing machine; and it will gratify you to know that even now, in this country alone, this charming instrument is going into nearly a thousand homes every month. It will certainly persuade you to industry, and make your labor doubly remunerative in health and pleasure, as well as in dollars and cents. The idea that "our first ladies" are now using this sewing machine for all family work, will do much to correct the wrong impression that all sewing machines are nuisances, and that sewing is belittling or unpopular.

MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Preparations to Recruit the Battery.

An adjourned meeting of the Mercantile Association was held at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining recruits for the Mercantile Battery, and for the transaction of other special business. The President, J. V. Farwell, in the chair.

The Secretary read the names of several business men who were elected members of the Association.

Lieut. Cone, of the Mercantile Battery, being present was called upon and requested to give such information as might be in his possession, relative to the Battery, and gave an encouraging account of the present condition of the Battery. But the company needed men and horses. It was an honor to the Association, and was considered one of the best batteries in the whole army. We found it difficult to recruit men for the service, and feared that the requisite number could hardly be obtained without such inducements as could be offered by the Association.

C. G. Wicker moved that the Association offer to thirty men who might join the Battery, the sum of five dollars per month, as extra pay, so long as they should be in the service. Under this motion, several members offered remarks, both for and against the proposition.

Mr. Doggett offered as an amendment, that the Association pay recruits fifty dollars each, as bounty, instead of five dollars per month.

Mr. Wicker withdrew his original motion, and the question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Doggett, which was carried. At the suggestion of Mr. Ladd, it was decided that the money should be raised by subscription.

On motion of Mr. Munn, the time and manner of paying the bounty money was left discretionary with the Battery Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that a subscription paper be immediately opened for the purpose. The Chair appointed C. G. Wicker, I. Y. Munn and W. J. Allen, a committee to raise the bounty money.

An opportunity was then given for the members to subscribe money for the purpose above named. In response, the members all came forward and subscribed, in the aggregate, $625.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

Stewart's Cook Stove.

The air-tight cooking stove which forms the caption of this article has now become an article as familiar as a household word in the domestic economy. It was made upon the part of the inventor, an attempt to perfect, simplify and systematize the cooking stove and in that attempt he has most admirably succeeded, as thousands of housekeepers will testify. All the culinary processes are performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and successfully with a single stick of wood at a time. In regard to durability the stove is made to last, the structural form being such that the frame-work cannot burn out. Combining every quality desired by the housekeeper—it has succeeded and gained the highest place in the public estimation. It may be seen at Jas. P. Dalton's, 71 Lake street.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The important dower suit of Mrs. F. B. Nicolls against William B. Ogden and others, owners of lots in Kingsbury & Wolcott's addition, which has been pending for three or four years past, has at length terminated in a decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois in favor of Mrs. Nicolls. The court held that under a deed dated April 1, 1842, from Butler to Nicolls and Bushnell, trustees, recorded in book 8 of deeds, page 445, Mr. Nicolls became seized of an equitable estate of inheritance, in which Mrs. Nicolls is entitled to dower. The lands and lots to which this dower right attaches are described in the deed from Butler to Bushnell and Nicolls, dated January 3, 1843, and recorded in book of deeds, page 240, and includes forty or fifty lots in Kinzie's addition, together with the whole of block thirty-one, and an undivided half of block eight of blocks eighteen and nineteen, the whole of block twenty, except lot six, the whole of blocks twenty-five, thirty-two and thirty-six, the west three-fourths of block thirty-four, together with about seventy lots in Wolcott's addition.

The Supreme Court also decided that Mrs. Nicolls is entitled to dower in all the lands and lots described in a deed from William Bard to William B. Ogden, dated October 26, 1846, and recorded in book 21 of deeds, page 405. The lands described in this deed include all of Rockwell's addition, together with a few lots on the South Side, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section two, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section three, township thirty-nine, range thirteen, together with some lands in La Salle and Grundy counties.

Mr. Nicolls owned a one-third interest in the above property, and Mrs. Nicolls' dower is, therefore, a life estate in one-ninth of the property. We understand that the dower right, if commuted in money, is equal to about seven per cent. on the value of the lots, or $100,000.

The suit was commenced in the Cook County Circuit Court, before Judge Manierre, who gave an opinion sustaining Mrs Nicolls' claim for dower. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the case argued at the April term, 1862, and taken under advisement. After a long and careful consideration, lasting a whole year, the Supreme Court has affirmed the right of dower.

It is understood that questions of law of unusual difficulty were involved in the case, and the opinion of the court is lengthy and elaborate.

The counsel in the case were Judge Arrington and Mr. Peabody for Mrs. Nicolls, and Mr. Beckwith for Mr. Ogden and others.

ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVAL.—The Ball and Festival given at the Briggs House last evening, was a very pleasant affair, and was numerously attended by members of the Order and their ladies, and friends. The address was delivered by Past Grand J. Ward Ellis, in which he reviewed, in an able manner, the history, rise and progress of the Order, from its first establishment by the Roman soldiers in camp, after the Order of the Israelites, during the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, who commenced his reign in 55, to the present time. On the 26th of April, 1819, (forty-four years ago,) the Order was founded in America, which event the Order have met to commemorate on this occasion. The Grand Lodge of the United States was established in 1824, and its supremacy acknowledged by all other lodges, and the present generation give it to day the most prosperous and wide-spread of all voluntary associations, embracing every civilized nation on the face of the globe.

The first Lodge of Odd Fellows in Chicago, was instituted in the year 1844. Duane Lodge was instituted on the 5th of March, 1845, by whose enterprise the present celebration is conducted. The speaker gave a brief history of the Duane Lodge, in which he paid a well merited compliment to its members for their industry in ministering to the wants of the needy, and in practicing their principles, as set forth in their cardinal virtues, "Friendship, Love, Truth and Charity."

The speaker said "the Order of Odd Fellows, aside from its teachings of charity, affords one of the best mediums of association in existence," which he fully demonstrated. He further claimed, that no man can become a good Odd Fellow without becoming a better man than before he joined the Order. The speaker paid a just tribute to the influence of woman, and the intimate and important relations existing between her and the Order.

The able and concise address was listened to with marked attention by a large number, after which the festivities of the evening were engaged in to their fullest extent.

Mine host of the Briggs left nothing undone that could be done, to render the Festival an occasion that all participants will long remember.

THE CANCELLING STAMP.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement setting forth the merits of Reed's cancelling stamp. It is very simple in its construction, and cannot get out of order except by abuse. It affixes, cuts and cancels the revenue stamp at one motion, is light, portable, simple and convenient. S. P. Rounds, 46 State street, is the exclusive Western agent. It must meet with a most extensive sale.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, DR. HOLLISTER.

ADDRESS BY REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY.

The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, took place on Sunday evening at Bryan Hall. Most of the city churches were closed and their congregations filled the hall to overflowing. The pastors were present occupying seats on the platform. After singing, Rev. H. N. Bishop read from the Scriptures, and Rev. W. W. Patton led in prayer. The President then read his annual report, substantially as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

After tracing the objects of the Association, the speaker said: We have been happy in the bestowment of charities. About 2,000 applications for relief have been presented, and we know of no family in our city which, during the inclement weather, suffered from *cold* or *hunger*. *None* whom a *judicious friend* would help, have been turned away empty. May those who have thus contributed of their means to permit such a result, have abundant cause for gratitude as the thanks of the poor—and we hope the blessing of God shall reward their generous contributions.

Less than a year since, at a meeting largely attended by the clergymen of the leading churches of the city, it was resolved to invite the Association to assume the oversight of the city tract work. The proffer was accepted so far as the churches would supply the pecuniary means, and this field of labor was immediately entered upon. Brother Moody visited the Tract Societies of Boston and New York, and representing our immediate necessities, obtained a donation for six months distribution from the first, and a liberal contribution from the last Society. We asked the churches to select the tracts to be distributed, as they formerly did, and they did so. We promised our earnest effort to secure the tracts selected their proper distribution, and we think with abundant success.

A central room was obtained adjoining those occupied by the association, and the undivided services of our Brother E. W. Hawley were secured to superintend the work. From his report I glean the following facts: His first labor was the subdivision of the city into suitable districts, and then to ask the churches and Sabbath schools to take charge of the tract distribution in districts assigned to them. To this call but eighteen responses were voluntarily made. Then commenced the labor which, we had foreseen, and for which his services had been secured, of personal visitations. Gradually have his labors been successful, till, in less than the year, he has enlisted a corps of visitors severally for forty-two of the fifty districts.

The visitors now engaged in tract distribution, reporting through their Superintendents to him, number 484, and they have made, in a little more than six months, 50,000 visitations. They have distributed over 290,000 pages of English and 122,000 pages of foreign tracts; have induced 314 persons to attend church; brought 890 children into the Sabbath school; relieved numerous cases of want; bestowed Testaments and Bibles when duty required; and furnished for many indigent, places of employment.

The mites of the widows are doubtless already in the treasury; but where are the thank-offerings of those prospered in business and strangers to want? We have a cheering report from the Devotional Committee. The noon-day prayer meeting at the rooms of the Association has been well sustained throughout the year.

These meetings have been precious to many souls. We have reason to believe that a large number of persons have been converted through this instrumentality. We are pleased to notice an increase of interest in these meetings on the part of our city clergy; several are regular in attendance, and a large number, pressing as are their other engagements, still find time to attend occasionally.

The War Committee has been continued the same since the first appointment, and its records are replete with interest. Twenty-seven war meetings have been held in the various churches, which time will fail me to enumerate.

The collections received at these meetings amount to	$1,381
The amount received for life membership	800
Cash received for recruiting	700
Hospital stores from U. S. Ch. Commission	200
Books and papers from the same	212
Testaments from the Am. Bible Society	124
From the Am. Tract Society	76
From Am. Tract Society of Boston	267
Reformed Dutch Church, N. Y., in books	150
Donations from citizens of Chicago	600
The entire receipts of this department for the year have been	5,701.78

They have distributed to our soldiers in the service 46,500 hymn books of their own publication, 3,900 testaments and bibles, 3,820 bound books, 2,400 magazines, 35,000 papers, and 315,000 pages of tracts.

They have now on hand 6,300 Testaments, and 13,000 hymn-books, inventorying $2,131. They are indebted for publishing hymn-books $300, and for Testaments and sundries $300; leaving a balance to their credit of $430.

Twenty-one delegates from this association have during the year visited the different battle fields, hospitals and camps, to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Columbus, Memphis, Helena, Murfreesboro and Vicksburg—the wounded on battle fields have had cheering messages from home, the counsel of Christian visitors, and the comforts which it were possible thus hastily to bestow.

In the hospitals at Paducah, Louisville, St. Louis, Mound City, and the camps at Jackson, Springfield, Peoria, Rockford, Ottawa and Cairo the sick and wounded have had personal visitation, in some instances for weeks, with assurances of our sympathy and prayers.

Fifty-five persons have been engaged in the camps near our city holding 340 meetings among the various regiments. One hundred and eighty-five letters have been written to different persons in the army, to give them assurances of our warmest sympathy, and to strengthen them in their trials. The two visits to the army of the Potomac, by Rev. Dr. Patterson, will be long remembered both by those who were the happy subjects of his kind offices, and their friends at home.

The Association have not only sent forth members with comforts, but have sent members to do active service. Four companies of the 72d regiment were gathered from the Association; also two companies in the 113th. The Association is represented in the 72d by a Lieutenant Colonel, Chaplain, four Captains, five Lieutenants, and several non-commissioned officers. The Chaplains of the 88th and 113th were appointed by the Association.

The receipts of a Ladies' Floral Festival, and by annual dues of members, have equalled the current expenses. The Tract Department only needs the contributions already promised to close its current year free from debt. The War Department have ample assets above liabilities. The Relief Department has met all demands which its founders designed, and has a reserve fund.

The President closed his report with an eloquent appeal, and introduced the President elect, B. F. Jacobs, esq.

A hymn was then sung and Rev. Z. M. Humphrey delivered the annual address.

ADDRESS OF REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY.

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey addressed the Association substantially as follows: He was glad to find himself standing upon common ground. Though Christian still, when surrounded only by the flock entrusted to him by the common shepherd, he was Christian only when mingling with associations like this. Families gathered into churches are distinct, yet in their union, one. Churches are complete in their spirit and their organization, yet when their members commingle they are one church. There is the same reason why there should be distinct churches that there is that there should be distinct families, yet the unity which underlies all is a grand and vital unity. There may be reason why in our present condition there should be, to the end of time, the smaller flocks feeding in separate fields; but in the green pastures and beside the still water of Paradise we expect to own but one Shepherd, and we will not too closely scrutinize each others' flock-marks while gathered on an occasion like this.

He alluded to the assertion, often made, that every kind of Christian work can and will be done by the Church in its organized capacity. From the nature of the case, this was impossible. There may have been strifes and jealousies engendered by sect, but, notwithstanding all the evils which may have arisen, truth has been watched, sifted, illustrated and set forth before the heart of man in its clearest and most urgent forms, by reason of the sects which have assumed its special guardianship. Sects will confine themselves mainly to their limited circles. There are spaces between all circumferences which touch but do not cut each other, and there may be a grand circle enclosing all. We, then, the members of these separate churches, may and ought to step out of our peculiar circles into the spaces between, and walk together there for common ends, which can thus be better secured.

After these preliminary statements, the speaker said he should confine himself to one idea, viz.: "Godliness is manliness;" in other words, that nothing is so worthy of us, as men, as to aspire to reflect the image of God in character and in life. This is indeed a central idea, in every evangelical church; but it is committed to you specially to illustrate and enforce it, because you occupy a position nearer to that large class who are so incessantly tempted to confound manliness with sin. You are young men; Your rooms are in the business portion of the city, and have none of the air of the sanctuary. Your province is to take a young man when he comes to the city, and show him that piety exalts the merchant and the mechanic, at a prayer meeting in the middle of the busiest day, when he comes before his God in his working clothes and with a bank-book in his pocket—then to surround him with such social influences that he will begin to understand that a healthful exercise of mind and heart, is better than indulgence in vice. It is your province to illustrate before men the idea that religion satisfies everything, and the more thoroughly imbued with the tone and temper of christianity is a person's daily life, the more worthy is he of respect as a man. The advantage of the Association is particularly shown in the influence thrown around young men, who have come from the quiet rural scenes of the country, to this noisy excited city. How desirable it is that such influences as those of your Association should be thrown around these young men, that they may learn to prefer a genial christianity to an alluring but dry sin!

The speaker referred to the manliness of evangelical sentiment. Young men are in peril from liberal views. The fashion is in many quarters to smoothly repudiate the supreme authority of the Bible as the infallible word of God—not by classing it with other works of antiquity, but by judging it as too dark and winding for modern thought. Miracles are rejected as absurdities, and all the sweet spiritual graces of the gospel are carefully dried out of it by scientific expositors. This Association believes in Christ, the Saviour; God manifest in the flesh, and it demonstrates the manliness of such a faith by going into the Sabbath School and the camp, and presenting these truths to the hearts of sinners.

In setting forth the manliness of Godliness, as one of the central ideas of the Association, the speaker was not to be understood as affirming that they had the monopoly either of its use or illustration, nor would he admit that the Association was independent of the church. It is a tributary of the church. The church is to give strength to the Association in proportion to its importance, but the Association is never to assume the place of the church. The church is still the flagship, though the Association be the gunboat sent in advance, or even the Monitor pushed far a special service up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. The church owes you support—you owe her recruits and allegiance.

You have a noble work to do. In these days especially when the martial spirit is a sad necessity, it is given you to show what christianity may do with the sword of the spirit while liberty is showing what may be done with the sword of Mars. For this you need no thanks from us. You have already received them from hundreds who will never forget you, and in the gratification of a christian duty, God grant that your opportunities for usefulness in this direction may soon be removed. But should they be repeated again and again, you will at least be cheered by the thought that your work is all conducive to a lasting peace, and that whether you carry a tract to a soldier in his tent, or a cup of cold water to a soldier in the hospital, the genius of a better liberty than America yet was known, is near you to whisper in reverently borrowed language: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

At the close, Rev. G. L. Wrenn, of the North Star Mission, and Rev W. W. Everts made brief addresses. The closing prayer was offered by Rev. F. D. Hemenway, and after singing, Rev. N. D. Williamson pronounced the benediction.

The Burgett Larceny Case—More Developments.

The case of Mrs. Burgett, the fashionable landlady arrested for theft, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The police are still on the alert, and their investigations have brought to light a still larger number of stolen articles. On Sunday, her husband employed a hackman to hire a scavenger to clean his vault. The hackman did so, and at the same time lodged information at the Station, and a policeman accompanied the scavenger. During the operation, a gold bracelet and a set of plated forks and spoons were found in the vault. Yesterday, a complete silver service, a set of gold banded crockery ware, a large case of knives and forks, a dozen silver spoons, mantel ornaments, a large quantity of choice hoisery, and a valuable collection of minerals, the most of which belonged to one of her boarders named Campbell, were found concealed away in the barn. How much more property the search of the police will discover, it is impossible to ascertain, but at present there seems no limit to her depredations.

FIRE AT CARVILLE.—The alarm of fire about eleven o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of a large two-story dwelling-house on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite the car works. The building was a double house, occupied by Mr. Ford and Mrs. Pettingill, and was almost entirely destroyed, together with the larger part of the furniture belonging to both families. The building was owned by Eastern men. The entire loss will reach nearly $1,500, upon which there is a slight insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is probably attributable to a defective flue. Although the distance was so great, the steamers were on hand promptly enough to do much good service.

A BIG LIFT.—At an exhibition recently given by the pupils of Ottignon's Gymnasium, Mr. K. R. Olmsted lifted a weight of *twenty-five hundred and twenty pounds.* That was treading upon the corns of Dr. Winship, the celebrated Boston strong man.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862:

Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass. "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'TROCHES' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

☞ A Union meeting will be held at the town of Jefferson on Thursday next, April 30th. Hon. J. D. Ward, J. F. Eberhart, and other good speakers, will be present and address the citizens at the town house. Let there be a grand rally.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap25-1m.

☞ NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap19-4w

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street and 132 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap26-2w

☞ "Les Miserables," in French, complete in five parts, for sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS.—John R. Walsh has received "My Southern Friends," the new book by the well-known author of "Among the Pines," &c. Paper 75 cents, cloth $1.

KEEP POSTED ON THE TAX LAW.—Haines' Legal Adviser publishes regularly, all decisions and other important information concerning the National Tax Law. Terms, $1.00 a year. Address E. M. HAINES, Chicago, Ill.

☞ The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves. ap25-2w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1863.

The shipments to-day, as shown by our commercial column, have been equal to 582,800 bushels of which nearly 450,000 bushels were corn. Such shipments cannot fail very soon to affect the exchange market. Bankers are keeping balances down as near as possible to the daily demands of customers, and anticipating an early decline. As yet we quote the rates par@¼ buying, and ¼ selling, though we presume in some cases best customers obtained concessions on round lots.

Gold has been "tumbling," decidedly so. The opening New York rates, as reported by private dispatches, were 153¾, 154, 153¼, closing heavy at 151. Under the stimulus of the morning dispatches, some of our brokers went in "strong," buying at 153¾, and even 154, operating of course for a "rise." They "didn't see it," but they did see themselves with decidedly elongated faces, and sadly out of pocket at the close of the day's "figuring." Such is the fate of all gamblers, and those that dabble in gold must meet it as best they can.

Silver 135@140. Canada currency 145@149—the latter for favorable parcels. Kentucky 1@2. Indiana State Bank 2@3.

As might be expected from the large shipments, business is decidedly active and the demand for money good.

THE 5-20 LOAN IN OHIO.—The capitalists of Ohio are converting considerable of their money into 6 per cent. 5-20 U. S. bonds. Among recent subscribers we find the following names:

Espy, Heidelbach & Co., Cincinnati	$150,000
Mahoning County Bank, Youngstown	30,000
Thomas & Greiner, Salem	4,000
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland	20,000
W. G. Deschler, Cashier, Columbus	100,000
Fallis, Young & Co., Cincinnati	5,000
Romans & Co., Cincinnati	9,000
L. S. Osborne, Painesville	4,000
D. C. Converse, Zanesville	10,000
Harshman & Gorman, Dayton	5,000
Potwin & Smith, Zanesville	5,000
D. P. Eells, Cashier, Cleveland	50,000
A. Trader, Cashier, Xenia	25,000
W. A. Goodwin, Cashier, Cincinnati	70,000
W. G. W. Gano, Cashier, Cincinnati	20,000
T. P. Handy, President, Cleveland	50,000
V. Winter & Son, Dayton	25,000
Foos & Bros., Springfield, Ohio	20,000
Baker, Kittridge & Co., Norwalk	6,000
S. B. Sturges, Mansfield	86,000
O. Ballard, jr., Cashier, Circleville	20,000
E. Quinby, Cashier, Wooster	5,000
G. D. Bates & Co., Akron	7,000
H. Davis, Cashier, Lima	5,000
Wasson, Everett & Co., Cleveland	10,000
E. B. Hale & Co., Cleveland	6,000
Total	$756,000

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Weekly Statement of Earnings for week ending April 23d, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$12,[illegible]7.37	$8,492.17
Freight	24,029.37	7,631.93
Sundries	1,035.83	947.88
Total	$37,172.57	$17,571.98
Increase in 1863	19,600.69	

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 27, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Better and easier.

C. & R. I.	94	Erie pfd	101½
A. & T. H.	42	Harlem	79½
C. & N. W.	33½	Harlem, pfd	91½
P. Ft. W. & C.	65½	Ill. C. scrip	94½
C. & Tol.	105	C. & P.	73
Gal. & Chi.	96	C. & P. 4th bds	94
M. S. gtd.	106½	P. F. W. & C. 2d	104
M. S.	64½	C. & N. W 2d mtg.	57
Mich. M. Co.	108	Missouri 6s	69½
Erie	83½	N. T. Co.	111½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Pacific Mail	188½	Erie pfd	101½
N. Y. C.	118½	Erie	83

MONEY—Sterling exchange lower and unsettled, closing nominal at 164@165 for first-class bills.

Gold decidedly lower, opening at 54¼, and closing weak at 48½@50.

Government stocks without decided change.

New York Bank Statement.

Decrease in loans	$1,792,320
Increase of specie	413,211
Decrease in circulation	484,000
Increase in deposits	3,741,803

Buffalo Grain Market—April 25.

Wheat—The market dull and inactive. There is no milling and very little speculative inquiry. White Canada and Michigan nominal at $1.60@1.65; red winter, $1.40—buyers and sellers. No quotations of western spring to indicate market value. There will be very little done till after 1st of May. Corn—The market quiet, with only moderate business doing for car lots. Sales yesterday 3,000 bu in two lots at 55c. Oats—The market firm with fair inquiry. Sales 5,000 bu to arrive, at 70c; and 11,000 bu on private terms. Barley—Nothing doing and prices entirely nominal, at $1.45 for state; $1.40 for state; and $1.50 for Canada. Sales 400 bu Canada on private terms. Rye quiet and nominal, at 87½@90c for Chicago and 92½@95c for Milwaukee.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	54	90	63414	9102	....	75
G & C U R R	1115	7028	3837	11413	287	1088
R I R R	300	4800	8750	300	700	250
I C R R	1000	2870	1910	600	....	....
C B & Q R R	300	1400	15900	2228	....	....
N W R R	602	10150	....	3000	....	849
A & St L R R	....	....	5690	....	....	....
Total	3071	25668	108411	28611	1057	2335
Corresp'g day last year	5007	6286	34213	786	2582	893

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides lbs.	High-w'es. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	2130	100	300	....	98
R I R R	....	....	100	723	....	17
I C R R	2400	6600	134	800	....	64
C B & Q R R	....	75970	65	1088	....	1578
N W R R	....	28808	....	58	....	165
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	2400	113348	399	3879	1	1922
Corresp'g day last year	3142	78809	....	1496	....	898

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	5000	53000	417050	45000	....	....
Oswego	....	30000	32550	....	....	....
Total	5000	83200	449600	45000	....	....

The receipts of Produce to-day, embrace 3,071 brls of flour, 25,668 bu wheat, 108,411 bu corn, 28,611 bu oats, 1,057 bu rye, and 2,335 bu barley.

The shipments during the same period were 5,000 brls flour, 83,200 bu wheat, 449,600 bu corn, and 45,000 bu oats—in all, equal to **602,800** bushels.

The Produce markets to-day were more active, and prices ruled a shade higher. Besides a fair speculative demand for grain, there was an active inquiry by shippers, on eastern orders.

The Wheat market was very firm, and an advance of ½c per bushel was established; but it was inactive, and the sales were light at $1.19@1.19½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.02½@1.04 for No. 2 Spring; and 81@86c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm. Winter grades were in good demand and firm—buyers offering $1.30@1.30½ for No. 2 Red Winter in good houses, with, however, light sales of short receipts elsewhere at $1.19. Rejected Red was sold at $1.05@1.07.

There is no visible movement in the Flour market, and we have only trifling sales of spring supers to report at $3.50@3.90. In spring extras, buyers and sellers were 20@30c apart.

The Corn market was unusually active, and we note an advance in prices of ½@¾c per bushel—with sales of nearly 200,000 bushels, at 50@51c for Canal Mixed afloat; 47¾@48½c for Mixed Corn in store; 51c for Yellow Corn in store; and 46c for Rejected Corn in store. At the close, the market for Mixed Corn was very firm at 48¼c, holders asking 48½c.

Oats were quiet and firm, but there was no change in prices—No. 1 selling at 59@59½c, and Rejected at 56c. Rye was firm and in good demand, with sales of No. 1 at 73@74c. Barley was quiet, with light sales at $1.10@1.12 for medium to good quality. Highwines were firm—with sales at 39c, but there was not much activity.

The Provision market remains dull and almost entirely neglected—with light sales of good country Mess Pork at $12.75. Bulk Shoulders were sold at 3¾c loose; but the inquiry is light. Lard is dull, with sales of prime country kettle at 9@9½c. Yellow Grease was sold at 6¾c.

There is little or nothing doing in Seeds—choice Timothy selling in small parcels at $1.60@1.70, and Clover at $5.25. There is no demand whatever for Hungarian Grass Seed, and the market is dull, with sellers of prime at $1.25. Flax Seed is in good demand by manufacturers, and we note sales of fair quality at $2.65.

Freights were active and steady—with engagements of sixteen vessels at 7c for Corn, 7½@8c for Wheat, and 5½c for Oats to Buffalo; 12½c for Wheat, and 11½c for Corn to Oswego; 11c for Corn to Kingston; 14c for Wheat and 13c for Corn to Ogdensburgh.

The Eastern railroads have reduced their rates to $1.80 for Flour to New York and $1.40 to Boston, via rail, and steam on Lake Erie. The propellers which ply between this port and Buffalo are taking Flour at 10c below those figures—all lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail.

Buffalo Seed Market—April 25.

The market a shade more active, with sales of 250 bu Timothy at $1.87½, and retailing in small lots at $2.00@2.12½c for choice lots of Timothy, and $4.75 for clover, $4.50@4.50 for flax seed.

Cincinnati Seed Market—April 25.

Clover is selling in small parcels from store at $5.15@5.25. Timothy is being jobbed out at $2.00, but if round lots were placed in the market, they could not be sold except at a material decline.

St. Louis Market—April 25.

Wheat better—sales at $1.10@1.25 for fair to choice winter. Corn dull at 55@56c. Oats unchanged—sales at 72@76c. Whisky 36c. Hungarian grass seed, $1.10@1.25.

Ocean Freights at New York—April 24.

Freights are quite dull and rates are heavy. To Liverpool the engagements are 500 brls flour at 1s 6d; and per steamer 600 bxs bacon at 25@27s 6d, chiefly at the inside rate; 4 tcs lard at 25s, and 800 bxs cheese at 30s. To London, per neutral flag, 400 bxs bacon at 22s 6d, and 800 tcs lard at 22s 6d. To Glasgow—300 pkgs. Provisions per steamer at 25s. In charters we only learn of a foreign brig with grain to Cork and a market at 7s 9d per quarter.

Tolls on the Canadian Canals.

A Washington dispatch, of the 24th, says:

The State Department has received information from our Consul at Quebec, that the tolls on the provincial canals, abrogated by the Governor General of Canada in 1860, have been reimposed, in a modified form, upon the Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Ours, Burlington Bay and O'Harra canals, and St. Ann's lock, in the several subdivisions and sections respectively.

Change of Weights in Montreal.

[From the Witness.]

We understand that the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange have jointly agreed to recommend that the bushels of the following articles be reduced, viz: Peas to 60 lbs, barley to 48 lbs, oats to 32 lbs; and also that ashes be bought and sold by 100 lbs, the bills made up in pounds, and the charges in dollars and cents. These are desirable changes.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Steady and active. The engagements were:—TO BUFFALO:—Bark David Morris, brig C. P. Williams, schrs Miami, Mary Brown, T. S. Mott, Parsons, Onward, Athenian—all with corn at 7c; schr St James, wheat, at 7½c; schr Twin Sister, wheat, at 7½c; schr Ironsides, wheat, at 8c; bark Sunshine, oats, at 5½c. TO OSWEGO:—Schr Transport, wheat, at 12½c; schr J. L. Gross, corn, at 11½c. TO KINGSTON:—Bark Mary Jane, corn, at 11c. TO OGDENSBURGH:—Standard, vessel, wheat, at 14c, and corn at 13c.

The propellers are taking flour to New York at $1.30, and to Boston at $1.30.

The railroad companies have to-day reduced their rates, as follows:

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1.35	$1.02	$0.70	$1.40
" rail and lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Boston, all rail	1.47	1.09	0.75	1.50
" rail and lake	1.30	1.05	0.70	1.40
To Philadelphia, all rail	....	....	....	....
" rail and lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Baltimore, all rail	1.39	1.08	0.75	1.50
" rail and lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Buffalo, all rail	0.72	0.54	0.38	0.76
" rail and lake	0.55	0.47	0.33	0.66
To Montreal, all rail	1.00	0.79	0.50	1.00
To Prescott, all rail	1.00	0.79	0.50	1.00

FLOUR—Received 3,071 brls; shipped, by Lake, 5,000 brls. Market quiet. Sales 100 brls "Smith Mills" spring extra on p. t.; 30 brls spring superfine at $3.80; 30 brls do at $3.90; 94 brls do at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received: 25,668 bu; shipped, 83,200 bu. Market about ½c higher, but less active. Sales: 2,600 bu No. 2 Red (in S. S. and S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.19; 2,400 bu Rejected Red (in S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.07; 400 bu do (in S. S. & Co.'s) at $1.05; 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in M. & S.'s) at $1.19½; 2,000 bu do (in H. W.'s) at $1.19½; 2,000 bu do (in M. & S.'s), and 1,000 bu do (in W. W.'s) at $1.19; 1,700 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.18; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring (in M. & S.'s), 3,000 bu do (in H. W.'s), and 3,000 bu do (in Newberry's)—all at $1.04; 1,000 bu do (in H. W.'s) at $1.03¾; 2,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.03; 5,000 bu do (in C. W.'s), and 1,000 bu do (in H. W.'s) at $1.03; 2,000 bu do (in C. W.'s) at $1.02½; 3,000 bu Rejected Spring (in H. W.'s) at 86c; 800 bu do (in same house) at 85½; 400 bu do (in Newberry's) at 85c; 1,600 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 81c; 1,200 bu do (in F. & T.'s and A. D. & Co.'s) at 82c.

By Sample.—800 bu spring in bags at $1.06; 200 bags do at $1.00; 133 sks condemned spring at 86c del.

CORN—Received, 108,411 bu; shipped, 449,600 bu. Market active and ½@¾c higher. Sales:—3,500 bu Canal High Mixed afloat at 51c; 35,000 bu do at 51c; Canal Mixed afloat at 50c; 60,000 bu do at 50½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 1,500 bu Yellow Corn in store at 51c; 12,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48c; 13,000 bu do at 48¼c; 75,000 bu do at 47¾c; 65,000 bu do at 48c; 11,000 bu do at 47¾c; 2,600 bu Rejected Corn in store at 46c.

OATS—Received, 28,611 bu; shipped, 45,000 bu. Market steady. Sales: 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 59c; 12,000 bu do at 59½c; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 56c.

RYE—Received, 1,057 bu; shipped, none. Market firm. Sales: 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 73½c; 800 bu do at 74c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,335 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 100 bushels good at $1.25; 179 sks medium at $1.10.

HIGHWINES—200 brls at 39c. Market firm but inactive.

ALCOHOL—80@82c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—146 brls country Mess Pork at $12.75.

BULK MEATS—750 pcs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c. Market dull and neglected.

LARD—Dull. Sales: 150 trcs prime Kettle Leaf at 9½c; 60 pkgs country Kettle-rendered Leaf at 9¾c; 33 trcs do at $9.18; 40 trcs do at 9c; 20 kegs do at 9½c.

GREASE—30 trcs Yellow and Brown at 6¾c.

TALLOW—Prime city is held at 10c, without buyers. Country Tallow, 8½@9½c.

BUTTER—Good Roll Butter is in fair request at 18@22c, but common is dull and heavy at 15@17c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull and neglected. Sales: 9 bags choice at $5.25; 30 bu do at $5.00. Round lots offered freely at $5.00, without buyers.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good supply and quiet. Sales: 20 bags extra choice at $1.70; 10 bags at $1.60.

FLAX SEED—84 bags fair quality at $2.65.

HUNGARIAN SEED—There is no demand. Prime is freely offered at $1.25, without buyers.

DRIED FRUIT—400 brls prime New York Apples at 6¾c.

MAPLE SUGAR—3,000 lbs good at 11c; 2,000 lbs at 10c.

HIDES—The market is dull and drooping—with considerable irregularity in prices. Sales: 33 Dry Flint Hides at 17@17½c; 18 Green Salted Hides at 8c. We quote:

Dry Flint	16½@17½c
Dry Salted	13 @ 14 c
Green Salted	8 @ 8½c
Kip and Calf Skins	11 @ 13 c
Green Cured Hides	8 @ 8 c
Green Country	6 @ 7 c

POTATOES—The demand is less active and the market is quiet—with light sales of prime Neshannocks and Pinkeyes, at 80@85c. It is, however, very difficult to sell round lots at over 75c. Common Mixed are dull at 50@60c. Sales: 300 bushels good Mixed at 60c.

EGGS—In fair supply and without material change. Sales: 8 bxs at 12@13c, by the mark.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are dull at $1.75@2.00 per doz. Turkeys are in fair request at 8 @ 9c.

LUMBER—Cargoes are in good demand and firm. We report sales as follows: Cargo of L. C. Irwin, mill run, from Muskegon, at $14.00; cargo of schr. Geo. F. Foster, 42,000 feet, from Muskegon, fair quality mill run, at $13.50; cargo of brig Sam Hale, 100,000 feet, from Gardner's mills, Green Bay, mill run, at $14.00; cargo of schr. Challenge from Kalamazoo, mixed, at $12.00; cargo of schr. Spartan, from Holland, one-half strips, at $13.25; cargo of schr. Tuscola, from Grand River, on p. t.; cargo of schr. Wayne, from Two Rivers, on p. t.; cargoes of schrs. Rand and Maine, from Muskegon, dry lumber, two-thirds strips, at $14.75.

COOPERAGE—3,000 Hickory Poles at $28.00.

SHINGLES—300,000 prime sawed Shingles, from Kalamazoo, per schr. Wallace, at $3.50.

SALT—Domestic Fine is held at $1.65. Foreign is offered at $1.75 per sack, with offers of $1.50. Sales, 2,000 sacks on p. t.

SUGARS—Our market continues active at previous quotations. We quote:

New Orleans fair to choice	11½@12
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	11 @12½
Cuba—Fair to prime	11½@11¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15½@15¾
White A	14½@14¾
Yellow B	13½@13¾
Yellow C	13 @13½
Extra B	14 @14½
Extra C	13½@13¾

COFFEES—Are firm and in good demand at 33½@34½c for common to prime Rio.

KEROSENE—The market is quiet at 39@43c for dark and prime white oils.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1863.

WHISKY—Unsettled, and no sales having been made, prices must be regarded as nominal; holders asked 42c, which was just 2c a gallon above the views of buyers.

PROVISIONS—Nothing done in mess pork, and prices remain nominal; 100 hhds bulk sides sold at 5½c packed, and 500 hhds bacon sides, bone in, at 6c; they were taken to fill the army contracts in New York. Nothing transpired in lard; city is held at 9¾c, and country at 9½@9¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1863.

COTTON—Firmer and in fair demand at 66@67c.

FLOUR—More active, without decided change. A little firmer feeling at the opening, but at the close buyers refused to operate at any advance; $6.85@6.95 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $7.00@8.10 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Opened dull and closed more active and firmer at 43@43½c—including a parcel of western at 44c. Also sales of 1,000 brls in bond at 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed rather more active and in favor of buyers. Winter red western at $1.65@1.66; winter red Illinois to arrive on the opening of the canal, at $1.56. Corn about 1c better and less doing, at 90@91½c for sound; 85@89c for unsound. Oats in fair request at 86@88.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower. Beef dull. Government contract for 9,280 brls extra mess beef at $12.97@13.79. Lard at 9½@10¼c—including small lots of very choice at 10¾c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 27.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crarey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Raney, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 600 m shingles, 200 brls plaster.
Brig C. P. Williams, Reed, Buffalo, 200 m lumber from Bay de Noques.
Brig Isabella, Tassel, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Brig R. H. Seymour, Gallian, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Howbell, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Olsen, Muskegon, 45 m lumber, 15 m timber.
Schr Persia, Tarr, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Vibart, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Listen, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Spartan, Vanderberg, Port Sheldon, 35 m lumber, 15 cds wood.
Schr Wm. Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Blue Bell, Decker, Wolf River, 5,000 cedar posts.
Schr Wayne, Nelson, Manitowoc, 50 m lumber, 4,000 pickets.
Schr C North, Monroe, St Joseph, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr Warren, Barlson, St Joseph, 75 m lumber, 75 m shingles.
Schr Geo R Roberts, Nelson, St Joseph, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr Live Yankee, Cramer, Toledo, 1,987 bags salt, 80 cds wood.
Schr R B Hubbard, Thompson, Sandusky, 100 m lumber, from Muskegon.
Schr D R Martin, Gallogan, Cleveland, 250 m lumber, from Grand Haven.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle.
Schr Swallow, Elsey Detroit, 80 m lumber, 126 m staves.
Schr Fashion, McElliggitt, Buffalo, 100 brls salt, 130 m lumber, from Point Sable.
Schr A J Rogers, Doyle, Buffalo, 2,200 brls salt.
Schr Guide, Robbins, St Joseph, 25 m lumber, sundries.
Schr Napoleon, Crustison, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr Tricolor, King, St Joseph, 5 cords wood, 20 m staves.
Schr Speed, Reed, Centerville, 81 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, Taylor, Pulcifer's Pier, 50 cords wood.
Schr Challenge, Meres, Packard's Pier, 65 m shingle bolts.
Schr Westchester, Mather, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Burch, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Sloop Peach, King, Wilkison's Pier, 5 m staves.

CLEARED.........April 27.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 2,000 brls flour, 1,100 brls lard, 450 brls pork, 132 brls beef.
Prop Chicago, Raney, Buffalo, 3,800 brls pork.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crarey, Buffalo, 1,500 brls flour, 1,211 brls lard, 300 brls pork, 77 brls beef, 184 brls bacon, 514 pigs lead.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, [illegible] brls flour, [illegible] brls lard, and sundries.
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich, 1,733 brls flour, 261 brls pork, 70 brls lard, 227 brls beef, and sundries.
Bark Niagara, Muir, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Twilight, Vance, Buffalo, 20,750 bu corn.
Bark Wm Jones, Andrews, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark David Morris, Moore, Buffalo, 17,650 bu corn.
Bark Francis, Carpenter, Buffalo, 33,000 bu oats, 300 brls pork.
Bark Sunshine, Wells, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats.
Brig Young America, Stubbs, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Brig H R Seymour, Gallian, Oconto.
Schr Dio Vernon, Mitchell, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, Keith, Buffalo, 17,200 bu corn.
Schr Gold Hunter, Loper, Buffalo, 17,475 bu corn.
Schr G W Holt, Gibbs, Buffalo, 18,200 bu corn.
Schr Jupiter, Johnson, Buffalo, 16,250 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Clement, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Supply, Ramsey, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Middlesex, Wood, Buffalo, 16,750 bu corn.
Schr Geo Worthington, Jones, Cleveland, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Iowa, Frink, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Fortune, Frasier, Buffalo, 17,175 bu corn.
Schr Mary Brown, Carson, Buffalo, 14,600 bu corn.
Schr A J Rogers, Doyle, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr Success, Donaghue, Buffalo, 21,625 bu corn.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 14,550 bu wheat.
Schr Rebecca, Davidson, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr Transport, Burns, Oswego, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Minnesota, Funstone, Ogdensburgh, 10,700 bu corn.
Schr Nabob, Wilson, Port Colborne, 20,775 bu corn.
Schr Cascade, Day, Kingston, 14,450 bu wheat.
Schr Titan, Haines, Kingston, 18,800 bu wheat.
Schr Advance, (British) Muir, Port Colborne, 21,800 bu corn.
Schr Victoria, (British) Simpson, Kingston, 13,550 bu corn.
Schr Air, (British) McGrath, Kingston, 10,000 bu wheat, 900 brls flour.
Schr Hussar, Higgie, Pierre Marquette.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Vibart, Muskegon.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr E M Shoyer, Shlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Persia, Tarr, Muskegon.
Schr Denmark, Roach, Oconto.
Schr Blue Belle, Decker, Wolf River.
Schr R B Hibbard, Thompson, Green Bay.
Schr Westchester, Mather, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Manistee.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

By Telegraph.] [BRIDGEPORT, April 27—9 p. m.

CLEARED.

Resolute, Athens.
Hunter, La Salle.
Dr. Hanley, La Salle, 50 brls salt.
Orator, La Salle, 20 brls salt.
Utah, La Salle, 11,600 ft lumber, 25 brls salt.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
H G Loomis, Athens, 1,500 lbs machinery.
W S Gurnee, Athens.
Neptune, Ottawa, 134 bu potatoes, 57,381 lbs mdse.
R E Goodell, Ottawa.
J L Alexander, Lockport.
Ianthe, Morris, 17,000 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles.
Ride, La Salle, 27,714 ft lumber, 4,542 ft siding.
Alcona, Morris, 18,862 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding, 20,000 lath, 600 posts, 30 brls salt.
J Harrington, Marseilles.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Terror, Athens.
S A Douglas, No 2, Seneca, 30,000 ft lumber, 25 bu potatoes.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.
S F Gale, Athens.

ARRIVED.

Gen Grant, LaSalle, 5,414 bu corn.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn, 54 brls flour.
J Harrington, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn, 75 bu barley, 120 doz eggs.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Republic LaSalle, 145 tons coal.
S F Gale, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone.
Reecne, Athens, 110 tons gravel.
Energy, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Investigator, Athens, 45 yds rubble stone, 24 yds dimension stone.
Terror, Athens, 90 yds rubble stone.
Reliance, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn.
Rock Run, LaSalle, 3,800 bu corn, 150 brls pork 22,800 lbs hams and shoulders.
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
J B Preston, Morris, 2,500 bu corn, 4,600 bu oats.
E Burnham, LaSalle.
Eldorado, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Empress, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Ajax, LaSalle, 1,484 bu corn, 1,056 brls flour.
Powhattan, Ottawa.
Oneida, Ottawa, 8,000 bu oats.
Reecne, Summit, 110 tons gravel.
Geo L Taylor, Joliet Mound, 110 tons moulding sand.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 27, 1863.

UP—None. DOWN—None.

The brig John G. Deshler, formerly employed in the grain trade between this port and Buffalo, is about to load at Bruce Mines, (C. W.,) near the head of Lake Huron, with a cargo of copper ore for London. This brig has we believe made several trips across the Atlantic.

☞ The following vessels cleared for this port from Buffalo on the 24th inst.: Props. Plymouth, Mohawk, Union, Potomac, Allegheny.

☞ The propeller Wenona of the Western Transportation Co., passed Detroit on Friday—being the first vessel to make the round trip.

☞ The schooner Wings of the Wind, while coming through the Straits, had her rail forward carried away, as also bulwarks, and a few stanchions. The Ellen Williams met with a like disaster.

☞ The following Chicago vessels passed through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 22d April—		
Brig Hellenstein,	Pt Robinson,	Chicago.
Schr Northerner,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
On the 24th—		
Prop Michigan,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 22d April—		
Prop Empire,	Chicago	Ogdensburgh.
Prop Prairie State,	do	do
Prop Cleveland,	do	do

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	†7:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	††7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	††7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:20 a. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	*7:15 p. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:15 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	† 8:30 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*8:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	10:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:20 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*3:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*3:30 p. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*3:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young man, eighteen years old, a situation in a first-class grocery store. Has had two years experience. Can give the best of city references. Address "M C P," Tribune office. ap28-d116-1t

WANTED—A partner, with from $1,000 to $1,500 cash capital, to invest in a well established and good paying business in this city. A man, with good business qualifications, with the above amount, can hear of an excellent opportunity by addressing "W F G," P. O. Box 3065, stating when and where an interview can be had. ap28 d131-3t

WANTED—A situation by a journeyman, 19 years of age, in either a wholesale grocery or dry goods house, where he can make himself generally useful. Has been for the last six months engaged in a wholesale grocery house, and also went through a course in one of the commercial colleges. Speaks German as well as English. Address "M C" P. O. Box 2868. ap28-d119-3t

WANTED—In a small family, an American, German or Scotch Girl, as cook and general housekeeper. Apply at fifth door south of North street, east side of Wabash avenue. To one who is thoroughly competent good wages will be paid. No others need apply. ap28 d117-3t

WANTED—Board, in a private family, where there are few boarders, with two unfurnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife. Best of reference given and required. Address "GIBSON," Tribune office, stating locality and terms. Want them located not too far from South Water and State sts. ap28-d105-1t

WANTED—A situation by a loyal citizen of Kentucky who, on account of the troubles in that State, seeks a home and business in the Northwest. A place in store or office, or any employment in which an honorable living can be earned, is desired. Can give the best of city references in this city and elsewhere. Address, for one week, "KENTUCKY," Post Office Box 2399, Chicago. ap28-d110-3t

WANTED—A fine large parlor (furnished or unfurnished) to rent with board. Also, ten or fifteen day boarders. Inquire at 65 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph and Wabash ave. ap28-d144-2t

WANTED—A Partner in the Lumber business, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $8,000, by a person who has got a good connection and several years experience in the business. Address, with real name, Post Office Box 1119, Chicago. ap28-d168-6t

WANTED—By a young gentleman, board and room in a private family where he can have the comforts of a home. South Side preferred. References given. Address P. O. Box 2430, stating terms and location. ap28-d130-2t

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, who writes a fair hand and has had three years experience in a country store, a situation as clerk in some retail establishment. Would not object to going in the country. Address "A W," Tribune office. ap28-d125-1t

WANTED—By a single man, a situation as clerk in a grocery or fruit store. I have from $500 to $1000 that I will invest in the business. Address JOHN WHITE, Tribune office. ap28-d123-2t

WANTED—A middle-aged lady who is a thorough and experienced housekeeper, wishes a situation as such. Satisfactory references given. Hotel preferred. Address Post Office Box 2777. ap28-d134-2t

WANTED—In a first-class house, board for a family of four. Rooms furnished if possible. Michigan or Wabash avenues preferred. Address "Box," Tribune office. ap28-d121-1t

WANTED—A situation is desired [illegible] house. Is willing to assist in the counting room, or would make himself generally useful. Address "GEO R G," in care Box 265, Chicago Post Office. ap28-d127-2t

WANTED—Book Keeper. A competent book keeper, who has several hours every day to spare, wishes to employ his time in writing up books or take charge of a set of books. References given. Please address "W," care of Post Office Box 2482. ap28-d124-2t

WANTED—Machinists. Three first-class Machinists; also, two or three Gunsmiths. None but first-class need apply. Apply at the office of the Matteson House. The highest wages will be paid. ap28-d152-2t

WANTED—A reliable man with $600 to $800 to take a half interest in a light profitable business, well established in this city. Address "H," P. O. Box 2124, Chicago. ap28-d141-2t

WANTED—A situation in some respectable business, by a young man eighteen years of age. Best of reference can be given. Address Post Office Box 1028. ap28-d141-2t

WANTED—Board by a young gentleman in a pleasant location. Terms not over $5 per week for an entire room. Address "H E B" Tribune office. ap28-d138-1t

WANTED—By a smart, active young man, a situation in an office or a dry goods store. Has had five years experience. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials. Writes a good business hand, and would be willing to make himself useful in any respect in every way capable of filling a position of trust. Please address "M D M," Tribune office, for three days. ap28-d135-1t

WANTED—By a middle-aged single man, employment of any description requiring a good penman, and one correct at figures. Has had considerable experience in public offices and the getting up of statistics. Permanent employment more an object than a large salary. Please call at 117 Clark street, or address "CLERK," care of John F. Eberhart, School Commissioner Cook Co. ap28-d136-2t

WANTED—A two-seated Buggy second handed. Address, stating particulars, price, &c., &c., "A P," Box 3411, Chicago Post Office. ap28-d155-1t

WANTED—Immediately, a good Dress Maker, to act as forewoman, in a first class establishment. None but those fully competent need apply at northeast corner of State and Washington streets. Also, three apprentices. ap28-d153-1t

WANTED—Board. A single gentleman, now boarding on Michigan avenue, being obliged to change his residence May 1st, would like to find another house on the same avenue, (between Monroe and Jackson streets, would be preferred) or would give attention to any reply offering the inducements of refined society, and comforts of a good home. Private family preferred. Unexceptionable references given, and communications confidential. Please address "HOME," Tribune office. ap28 d184-1t

WANTED—By a young woman, a home in a respectable family. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Is willing to make herself generally useful, and would not have any objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen for three days at 324 State street. ap28-d139-1t

WANTED—To rent from May first, a suite of rooms, unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and wife with child and servant, in a first-class boarding house or private family. Address "BOARD," care Post Office Box 4194. ap28-d161-2t

WANTED—By the first of May, a furnished house on the South Side, containing ten rooms, for the purpose of taking a few boarders. The tenant, if desired, would board the proprietor and wife in part pay for rent. Address immediately, stating terms, location, &c., "F R," Tribune office. ap28-d128-1t

WANTED—A Miller wishes a situation. Has had fourteen years experience, and would have no objection to go into the country. Address Post Office Box 1488. ap28-d115-2t

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation as saleswoman in a store, has a good education, and can bring good references. Please address "E. A. D." Tribune Office. ap27-c66-3t

WANTED—All persons troubled with CORNS or BUNIONS, to send for Dr. Rust's Excelsior Corn Salve. Cures Corns, Bunions, Inflamed Joints, &c. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of Twenty-five cents. DR. T. M. CLIFT, No. 2, Astor Place New York. ap27-451-2t

WANTED—Any person desirous of buying a Photograph Gallery, in a central locality in Chicago, doing a first rate paying business, will hear of an opportunity by addressing P. O. Box 1897. ap28-c281-3t

WANTED—Two young Gents, who sport brass coats and blue buttons, wish to correspond with a couple of young, handsome, and respectable ladies, with a view to fun, love, or matrimony. Address M. DEBRAY and MONTE CHRISTO, P. O. Box 569, Nashville, Tennessee. ap26 d73-6t

WANTED—Board, by an elderly lady, in a respectable private family. Good references given and required. Address Post Office Box 2165, Chicago. ap28-c686-3t

WANTED—Immediately. Men who are looking for business are invited to call at 71 Dearborn street to examine some of the most important NEW inventions of the age. $25 can be made every day by a small investment of $200. The practical working of said invention will be freely shown to all who mean business. HOWARD TILDEN. ap24-c995-1w &t-2t

WANTED—To rent, a house from the 1st of May, in good repair. Rent from $450 to $500. Family small (four persons) and the premises will be well taken care of. Would rent a furnished house for less than a year. Address "W." P. O. Dr. wer 6163. ap28 d19-6t

WANTED—A neat, tidy second girl. Must be a good seamstress and understand waiting on table. English or Scotch preferred. Apply at 306 West Washington-st. ap25-d-3t

WANTED—Two steam tanks, with boiler and engine, either new or second hand, suitable for a packing house. Parties having such for disposal will please call at our office or address STILES, BREWSTER & CO., 225 South Water street. ap25 d17-3t

WANTED—1,000 agents wanted. Best agency in the Union. Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil, for marking clothing. Samples, &c., sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass., Box 91. ap23-c887-3t

WANTED—Seventy-five Harness Makers to make 200 sets McClellan Horse Equipments. The work will be ready to give out by the first of May. ROBERT TILLSON & CO., Quincy, Illinois. ap18-c651-6t

WANTED—Agents, (Male and Female), to sell fifty good selling articles, in [illegible]. R. S. LANGDON, [illegible] Lake street, opposite the [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—One three story Brick House and Lot [illegible] Wabash avenue. For terms apply to [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—Ice. About 200 tons solid Lake Ice, securely stored for [illegible] an ice house, having a large cooling [illegible] located. Address Post Office Box 1324, or [illegible] South Wells street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine House [illegible] Avenue, within two blocks of Union Park. House is new and has all the modern [illegible]. Also, 40 feet by 165 feet to alley, being the [illegible] corner of Wells and Harrison streets [illegible] Three good houses. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 48 South Clark street, Room [illegible] ap28-4139-3t

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to J. J. O'DONOGHUE, Daily News [illegible] Job Rooms, upstairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A neat Cottage House and lease, Jackson street, West Van Buren street, or at 107 and 109 [illegible] South Side.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—at BRAINARD & MATHER'S Carriage Rooms, 125 State street, 2nd of the Opera and [illegible] Buggies, side seats, and other styles of Carriages. Also Second-hand Carriages for sale. Call and see. Carriages and Buggies repaired to order in the best style. Post Office Box 1197. ap28-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Six Ton Fairbank's Scale, with timber ready to set. Apply to B. WILLIAMS, corner of North Water and [illegible] streets.

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet with two story houses, on Michigan avenue north of the Richmond House. Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side. Also, a block of 20 lots [illegible] near Milwaukee avenue. Also, a block of property [illegible] Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, [illegible] Water st. ap28-d113-1m

FOR SALE—100 barrels New York Apples, 10 barrels Dried Apples, Potatoes, Flax Seed, &c., &c. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO. ap27 d93-2t

FOR SALE.—A variety of 7-octave Pianos; one second hand do; one 5 octave; one 8 octave Melodeon, rosewood veneer, [illegible] Dearborn street, on second floor, by J. PRESTON. ap28-d88-1m

FOR SALE—A Light Top Buggy, almost new. It has been used but four or five times. Can be used with one or two seats, [illegible] order for a small family. Apply to [illegible] LANDRETH, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. ap24-c663-6t

FOR SALE—Two desirable residence lots on the North Side, $800; House and lot on S. Greene street, $2,000; two blocks from [illegible] street cars; two-story brick house and lot [illegible] $2,000 each; house and lot on the corner of [illegible] Shooto streets $800. Apply to G. W. HILL, [illegible] born street.

FOR SALE—A First Class two story and basement Brick House, on all modern [illegible] a good bargain. A 25 feet Lot and Frame Dwelling on Michigan av. north of Twelfth street. A fine location. Two Brick Stores on Franklin Street, near Lake. School House, and a large amount of improved and unimproved business and residence property in several divisions of the city. E. W. THOMAS, No. 100 Washington street. ap27 d77-2t

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery, All are in good order, with dwelling houses and [illegible] land being the lower mills at Baraboo, county of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost [illegible] power has 12 feet head, estimated at [illegible] run of stones. W. F. FLANDERS, Milwaukee. ap29-c350-5m

FOR SALE—A Steam Boiler, 12 horse power, copper flues, in good order, have motive pattern, at the Times office, 74 Randolph st. ap18-c397-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT—The buildings and lands recently occupied as a [illegible] FACTORY, situated on the North Branch of the Chicago River, opposite the Rolling Mills, fronting on [illegible] feet on Clybourne avenue, and 150 feet of Dock. Apply to Post Office Box 2898, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One "Norris" Locomotive Boiler, 65 flues, and rated 25 horse power, in complete order. Also, one 6 horse, two [illegible] Also, one 7 horse power portable Engine with frame, all complete. GRIFFIN & HANSON, 3 Pomeroy's Building. ap24-c61-3t

FOR SALE—Farm for sale in Stark County, Illinois—640 acres—160 fruit trees—house and barn—80 to 100 acres under cultivation. Location healthy, and soil capital. Good orchard. Terms easy. Apply to NORMAN C. PERKINS, or [illegible] 163 Lake street. P. O. Box 3117.

FOR SALE.—To Capitalists. Two of the best business and most elegant stone blocks in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, (the capital), one of the finest residences on the lake shore. For particulars apply to J. A. ELLIS, Northwest corner of Clark and Lake sts.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property. Lots in George Smith's Addition, east of State street and north of Cottage Grove. Also, Lots in Duncan's Addition. Brick House and Lot [illegible] lot 118¾x140 feet. House and Lot 28 Pine street. Also, a large, well finished [illegible] South Branch, near Old Fort. Apply to F. [illegible] No. 5 over Sturges' Bank, 17 Wells st.

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to extend, still further, its present improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or for any kind of business requiring dock room. Apply to A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands. 80,000 acres of choice lands in Northeastern Iowa and Southeastern Minnesota, for sale for cash or on time, affording investments for speculators and homes for settlers. Lists can be had of M. REDMOND, in basement northeast corner of Lake and State streets, Chicago. W. J. BARNEY, Dubuque, Iowa.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a Saw Mill situated in the village of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, twenty-four miles west from Madison, the Capital of the State. Price [illegible] Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Four back rooms suitable for housekeeping, in a very desirable location. Address P. O. Box 2084.

TO RENT—A Cottage, containing five rooms, situated near the corner of [illegible] Hoyne street. Inquire of A. J. KERLEY, [illegible] premises. Price $11 per month.

TO RENT—On South Desplaines street, near Randolph, a handsome Brick Dwelling house, with eight rooms, closets, basement, &c. for small families. The first story and basement in the three story Frame dwelling No. 15 South Desplaines street, $11 per month. Store in brick building, 129 West Randolph street, for $15 per month. A store in the same brick building 130 West Randolph street, for $16 per month. Apply at store 128 West Randolph street. ap28-d117-2t

TO RENT—A very eligible Dock and Wood or Coal Yard, at Lake street bridge. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets.

TO RENT—The Brick Store and basement, 89 Lasalle street, opposite the Court House. Inquire at the office of HOYNE, MILLER & LEWIS, over the premises.

TO RENT—Two large Brick Dwellings on West Van Buren street, also a first class Dwelling House on Aberdeen street, near the Skinner School. Inquire of J. J. McGRATH, Room 2, 3d floor, or of JOHN GLASS, 48 South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue. ap28-c64-1st

TO RENT—Store No. 20 Lake street, marble front, 5 stories and basement, 180 feet deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 90 Clark street.

TO RENT—A House, 103 Adams street. None need apply but resident business men. W. F. McLAUGHLAN, 164 State street, or J. A. MURRAY, 58 Dearborn street.

FOR RENT—150 feet of Dock property, on the South Branch, north of Harrison street. Apply to A. J. KNISELY, Room [illegible] Building.

TO RENT—The Wharfing Lot and Dock corner of Market and Madison streets, having a front on the river of over 200 feet, and about 150 feet square of ground, fronting on Franklin street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets; has been occupied as a stone yard, and is well adapted for that purpose. Apply to F. B. MANCHESTER, 40 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—A Large, Fine Hall, In the Board of Trade Building, suitable for Societies. Will be leased for a term of years if desired. Also, several fine offices and sleeping rooms in the same building. Apply to F. B. MANCHESTER & SONS, 40 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—Steam Power, with room, at the Times' Buildings, 74 Randolph street. ap18-c88-1f

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished front chamber to rent, with board, at 59 State street. Also, day boarders accommodated. ap28-d149-2t

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at 98 Adams street. Also day boarders received.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board, at a place where there are no other boarders, near the corner of Washington and Green streets, on the West Side. Inquire at 12 Adams street, or address Post Office Box 2663.

BOARDING—One large front room, unfurnished, to rent with board. Also, a splendid opportunity is offered to families wishing to secure rooms and board from the first of May in a house pleasantly located, containing twelve suitable rooms. Apply immediately at 287 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING—An Elegant suite of front rooms, on the second floor, to let, furnished, with good board, in a pleasant part of the South Division. Address P. O. Box 3982. ap28-d83-3t

BOARDING—For rent, with board from the first of May, a desirable suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bed room, at No. 2 [illegible] ren street. No children taken.

Lost.

LOST—Monday noon, on Lake, Wells, Randolph or State streets, a large Masonic Pin—in the form of a large gold square and compass inside. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at J. A. Smith & Co.'s, [illegible] street.

LOST—A large Newfoundland Dog, entirely black; is about a year old, has a wide brass band around his neck, fastened with a padlock. Whoever will return the Dog to Mr. Burket, 11 Rush street, will be liberally rewarded. ap28-d122-1t

TO WIDOWERS.—A Lady, a widow near two years, who has the entre of good society, and is in good [illegible] without children, would entertain a proposal from a gentleman, with greater or less means, who may regard worthy her heart and hand [illegible] tween forty and fifty-five, in good [illegible] with children, preferred. Address [illegible] P G," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine). Every Farmer to know that "the folks" can earn $3 to $20 per week with the Celebrated Knitting Machine. Pays for itself in thirty days. Price complete, $20. Freight from 20 cents to $1.50. Send for samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, mh8-a976-5m 126 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott. The most attractive and popular historical work of the day; first volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 [illegible]. For circulars giving all necessary information about the work, terms to agents, &c., address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3532.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of vaults, &c., and the removal of offensive [illegible] spoiled meats, dead animals, [illegible] cisterns cleaned and purified. [illegible] given to the removal of stables [illegible] attended to with promptness [illegible] most suitable. Post Office Box [illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Trib[une]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,

THE NEWS.

Our news from Rosecrans' de[partment] both by our own and rebel chan[nels indi]cates that a movement is actuall[y in pro]gress which can but bring on [an] engagement at an early day. T[he rebels] are taking the initiative, but [we] may not wait for them.

An appalling disaster has befall[en] the Portland line of English stea[mers]. [The] Anglo Saxon, wrecked on Mon[day the] 27th, near Cape Race, Newfoundl[and, with] the loss of nearly three hundr[ed lives]. The casualty was due to her strik[ing a] reef in a heavy fog, while a heavy [sea was] running. The Anglo Saxon wa[s one of] the Grand Trunk Railway Compa[ny's line] of steamers, which run to Portl[and dur]ing the winter months. Her re[gular day] for leaving Liverpool was Thur[sday, the] 16th inst.

The Cape Girardeau affair is o[ver, and] the rebels, soundly thrashed by G[en. Mc]Neil, are following their leader [Marma]duke in hot haste to escape. Th[ey] "come, seen and concurred" in the [time that] speed was all that would sa[ve them]. It is one of the best little affairs t[hat has] befallen the Union cause in Misso[uri for a] long time. It has tested the tempe[r of our] troops, and found it of the best pro[of. It] has again shown Missouri the e[xtent to] that some of her citizens are prone [to for]get, that her best friends are not t[he hun]gry hordes that follow rebel leaders [for] pillage and devastation of the d[istricts] they visit.

A Springfield dispatch announ[ces one] of the most important sales of p[roperty] that ever took place in this State[, that of] the large and valuable estate of e[x-Gov]ernor Matteson, sold by order of th[e Court] in Chancery to reimburse the St[ate the] entire amount of bonds purloined b[y] Matteson. It is a striking and appr[opriate] sequel to an extraordinary affair, one [of the] most characteristic features of whi[ch was] the desperate resistance made by [Gov.] Matteson's Copperhead confreres [to the] measures taken by Republicans to [bring] about this disgorgement. The State [is] reimbursed, and dishonesty signally [pun]ished.

The rebels, according to our dispa[tches], have pressed northward, through W[estern] Virginia, and occupied Morganto[wn in] that State, cutting the Baltimore and [Ohio] Railroad in their route. As it is no[w an]nounced that the road is again secur[e and] in running order, it is probable [that] the force has retired as rapidl[y as] it came, or, perhaps, like Rod[erick] Dhu's men, has sunk into the surrou[nding] scenery. Evidently there was a bad [scare] at Wheeling, and a lesser one at Pitt[sburgh,] from which latter city Morgantown i[s dis]tant some fifty miles up the Monong[ahela] Valley. The rebels could have ha[d no] force adequate to have attempted a s[ingle] day's march into Pennsylvania with [any] prospect of getting back again. It [may,] however, be the mask to more impo[rtant] movements.

A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

One thing we like exceedingly well i[n] these recent rebel raids, northward [into] Kentucky, Missouri, and portions of T[en]nessee long held by our forces. Not [as] formerly, do the ragamuffin ho[sts] herald themselves by high sounding [procla]mations, zealous professions of love [and] promises of kindly protection to [their] faithful brethren. The character of sa[viour] and preserver at first worn with ill g[race] by those sad knaves John Morg[an,] Forest, Price, and others, is pla[yed] out, and withdrawn. They [come] now with a hungry grab at [anything] and everything that falls in their way. [No] questions are asked. They make a cl[ean] sweep. Does a secesh farmer or a [secesh] grass widow plead exemption from [confisca]tion for principle's sake, it does not [save a] horse, mule, nor nigger. Of course, [the] friends of the dear South must befri[end it] now, and the poultry yard and [the ca]bin is swept clean. Read what the [dis]patches say of the late rebel movement [in] Southeast Missouri, and note the new p[ro]gramme.

We like it, for it is significant of the d[esp]eration of the rebel cause. Their sea[son] of ardent courtship of the coy Bor[der] States is past, and they come back n[ot] much in the character of the discard[ed lo]ver, who should turn burglar [and] prowl in to steal his mistress' jewel[s, sil]ver spoons and cake basket. Not a[t all] would this last scamp hope thus to furt[her] the matrimonial scheme once sought. A[nd] there is no prospect that these devasta[ted] districts will gain in love for the rebelli[on.] The regiments now in the field from K[en]tucky were struck out from the white h[eat] of rage and grief in some of the [regi]ons thus laid waste by rebel marauder[s.] The same influences will stiffen and co[n]solidate the Missouri militia forces, a[nd] kindle their desire for vengeance on t[he] rebels. It is altogether a desirable and exc[el]lent change, expensive as it may pro[ve] for the communities most interested, som[e] of which pay a heavy tuition fee for the[ir] hardy lesson in loyalty.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipt[s and] shipments of leading articles for the [w]eek ending April 25, 1863:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipt[s of] flour, grain, live stock, &c., since Janu[ary] 1st to date, for three years:

[illegible]

From New Orleans.

New York, April 28.—The steamer Black[stone] from New Orleans the 19th and Key [West] the 23d, has arrived.

The steamer Circassian, at New Orleans, from Galveston, brought a number of priso[ners] recently captured by our blockaders off [Sabine] Pass, among them Commodore Fow[ler,] who commanded the steamer which cap[tured] the Morning Light and Velocity on the [coast.]

The expedition from Gen. Dudley's brigade crossed a point of land opposite Port [Hudson] and communicated with Admiral Far[ragut.] The latter's secretary accompanied the expedition. They found the Admiral in good condition, and believing that the enemy had [only a few] days' supplies at Port Hudson.

The ram Switzerland is still in company with the Hartford and Albatross, blockading the river, and the same point will tend materially to cut off the rebel supplies from Texas and Louisiana.

Blockade Running.

New York, April 28.—Late advices from [illegible]